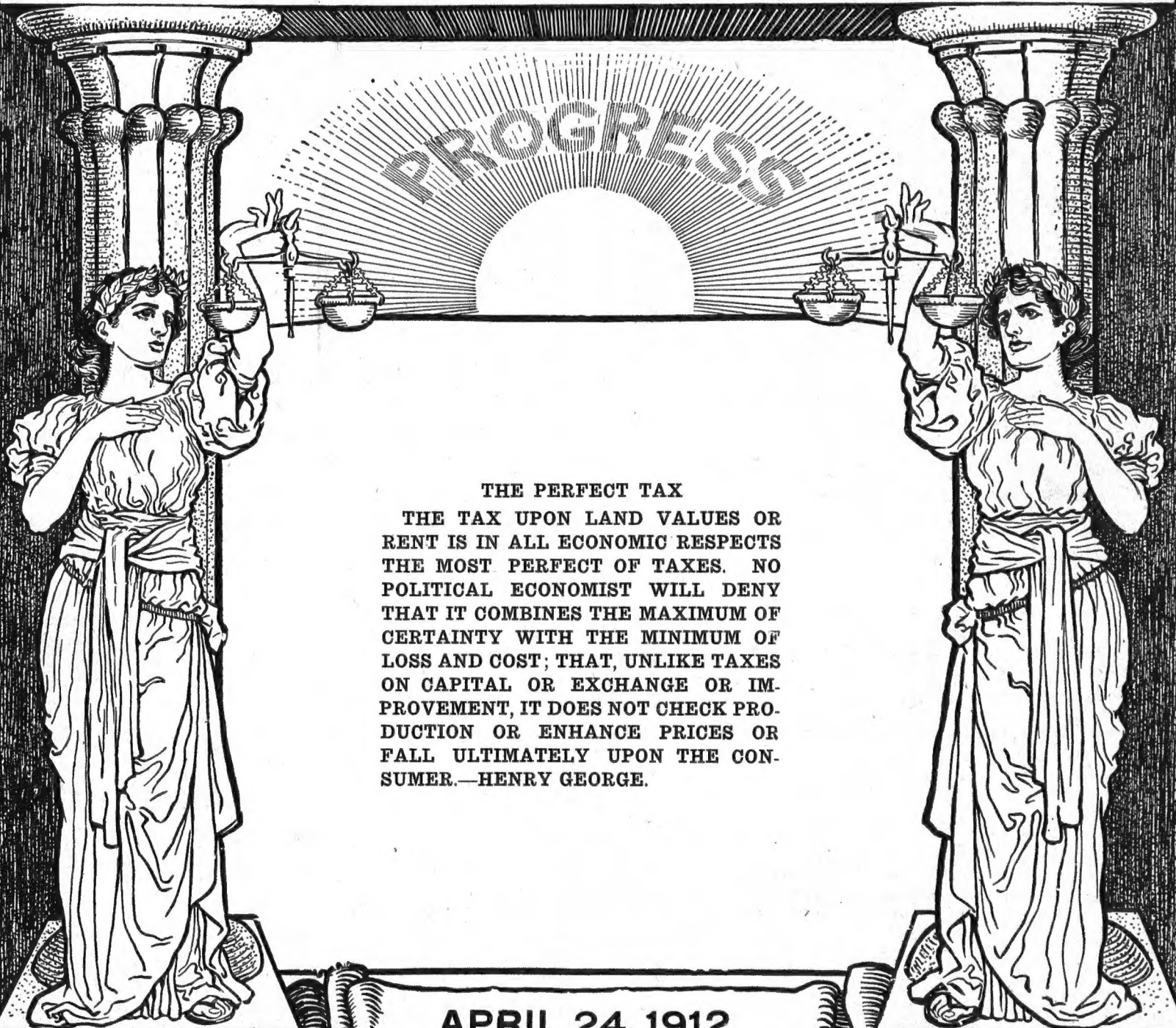


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



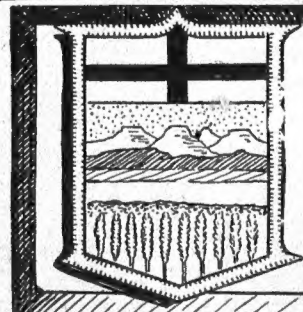
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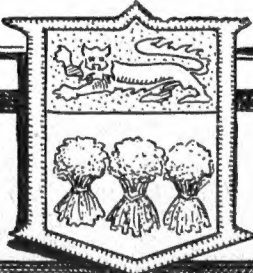
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EQUITY

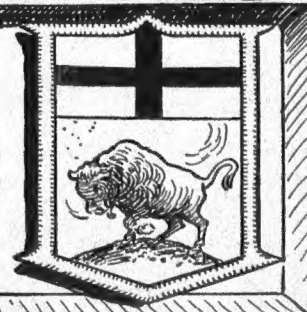
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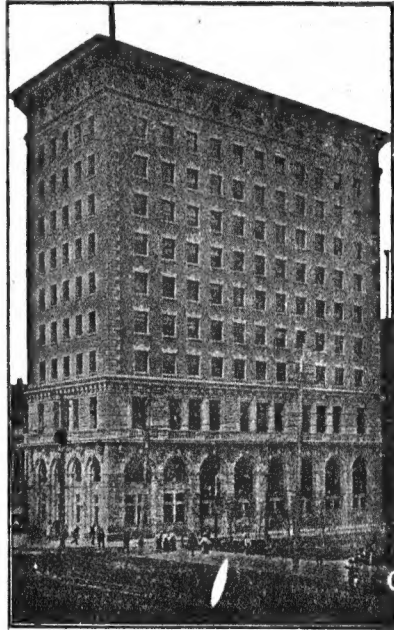
ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills, Wainwright.

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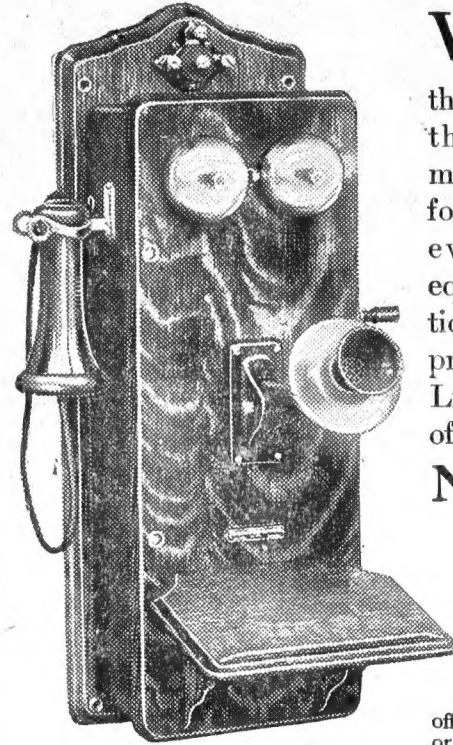
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The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARMS

Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president, Canadian Pacific Railroad, and head of the Department of Natural Resources, which administers all the company's lands in Western Canada, has made the announcement that this company will establish and operate twenty-five farms in Western Canada. The operation of these farms will involve the best system of mixed farming in existence.

There will be small areas of all grains and special attention will be paid to live stock. It is a recognized fact that the most successful farms in the world are those upon which the dairy cow is the backbone of the whole industry. This will no doubt be the case on the Canadian Pacific farms, but much attention will also be paid to hogs, beef cattle, sheep and chickens. In fact, all branches of the live stock industry will be carried on at the farm. Special attention will also be given to raising of root crops and other vegetables.

It is Mr. Dennis' idea to make these new Canadian Pacific farms an object lesson, proving conclusively to all farmers that diversified agriculture is the best paying system there is. This movement is also in line with the present policy of the company, which is strictly along the lines of land colonization and development instead of purely land selling.

LAND VALUES TAXATION

Readers of The Grain Growers' Guide who follow the agitation in Canada for free trade and land values taxation should acquaint themselves with the progress that is being made with this reform all over the world, and especially in Great Britain, where Mr. Lloyd George's great budget of 1909 has opened the door wide for an immediate advance towards reform in land tenure and taxation.

In Great Britain the agitation for the taxation and rating of land values is conducted by a number of active leagues in London, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, Portsmouth, Birmingham, Inverness and Liverpool, and the literature of the movement has spread into every part of the kingdom.

These leagues are represented in London by the central organization, the United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values, where the ably edited journal of the movement, "Land Values," is published month by month. It contains a full record of the work that is being done and to the student and reformer its articles on the economics and politics of the question are an inexhaustible and invaluable mine of information. Our readers should become subscribers to this paper. It is published at one penny (2 cents) per month, and the annual subscription (including postage) is 37 cents, which should be sent to the offices of "Land Values," 11 Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Three subscriptions of the paper will be sent to separate addresses for one dollar.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FORMED NEAR MINITONAS

People interested in the cause of woman suffrage will be glad to hear of an association being formed in the Roaring River School District near Minitonas. Mr. Sifton, a grain grower living in Minitonas, and Mrs. Dexter, who has been associated with the woman suffrage movement in London, addressed the meeting. Mr. Sifton's address was in his usual good style, but Mrs. Dexter was probably the more interesting speaker. With some friends working now in London and some having been sent to Holloway prison to endure, Mrs. Dexter says, tortures which she could not bear to speak of, Mrs. Dexter can speak with authority on some points connected with the subject. Many of the newspaper accounts are cruelly exaggerated. A suffragette friend of hers having got off a tram was walking peaceably down a street when she was suddenly confronted by a policeman, arrested, taken before a police magistrate and sentenced on the charge of striking the policeman, a thing she never thought of doing. This incident is probably one of many. These women are from the wealthy homes of England and are cultured, educated and refined. They are working, not for themselves, but for the British working women who have no time for such. Before the meeting closed a woman suffrage association was formed with Mrs. Dexter as president. The association is going to forward a resolution endorsing woman suffrage to Mr. McDonald, the provincial member of parliament for the Swan River Valley.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV.

April 24th, 1912

Number 39

The Titanic Disaster

Sixteen Hundred Perish—Men Voluntarily Stay on Sinking Ship that Women and Children May be Saved

How the White Star liner Titanic, the largest vessel afloat, sank off the grand banks of Newfoundland, on Monday morning, April 15, carrying to their death 1,601 of the 2,340 persons aboard, was told to the world in all its awful details for the first time on Thursday night with the arrival in New York of the Cunard liner Carpathia, bearing the exhausted survivors of the catastrophe. Of the great facts that stand out from the chaotic account of the tragedy, these are the most salient:

The death list has been increased rather than decreased since the first news of the disaster came. Six persons died from exposure after being rescued.

The list of prominent persons lost includes Chas. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Rly., John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, William T. Stead, Benjamin Guggenheim and J. B. Thayer. Practically every woman and child was rescued, with the exception of those women who refused to leave their husbands. Among these was Mrs. Isidor Straus.

The survivors on the lifeboats saw the lights on the stricken vessel glimmer to the last, heard her band playing and saw the doomed hundreds on her deck and heard their groans and cries when the vessel sank.

The men who went down with the Titanic died heroically. They helped the women and children into the boats and with very few exceptions made no attempt to save themselves until all the women first cabin, second class and steerage had been saved.

Not only was the Titanic tearing through the April night to her doom with every ounce of steam crowded on, but she was under orders from the general officers of the line to make all speed of which she was capable. This was the statement made by J. H. Moody, a quartermaster of the vessel and helmsman on the night of the disaster. He said the ship was making 21 knots and the officers were striving to live up to the orders to smash a record.

"It was close to midnight," said Moody, "and I was on the bridge with the second officer, who was in command. Suddenly he shouted: 'Port your helm!' I did so but it was too late. We struck the submerged portion of the berg."

Fatal Jar Almost Unfelt.

Of the many accounts given by the passengers most of them agreed that the shock when the Titanic struck the iceberg, although ripping her great sides like a giant can-opener, did not greatly jar the entire vessel, for the blow was a glancing one along her side. The accounts also agree substantially that when the passengers were taken off on to the lifeboats there was no serious panic and that many wished to remain on board the liner believing her to be unsinkable.

Saw Titanic's Death Plunge.

The most distressing stories are those giving the experiences of the passengers

in lifeboats. These tell not only of their own sufferings, but give the harrowing details of how they saw the great hulk of the Titanic stand on end, stern uppermost for many minutes before plunging to the bottom of the sea. As this awful spectacle was witnessed by the groups of survivors in the boats, they plainly saw many of those whom they had just left behind leaping from the decks into the water. A number of these were afterwards saved, being able to reach pieces of wreckage and being picked up by the life boats after staying in the icy water for some hours supported by life-belts.

J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine company, owners of the White Star line, was among the few male passengers saved.

Canadians Lost

The Canadians who were lost were: Chas. M. Hays, Montreal; Hugo Ross, Winnipeg; J. Borebank, Winnipeg, formerly of Toronto; George E. Graham, buyer for the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg; Thompson Beattie, Winnipeg; Dr. Alfred Paine, Hamilton; Mark Fortune and his son Charles, Winnipeg; Mrs. Allison, Montreal; J. Baxter, Montreal; Thornton Davidson, son-in-law of Chas. M. Hays, Montreal; V. Payne, secretary of Chas. M. Hays; M. W. H. Parr, Montreal; George Wright, Halifax; Ernest A. Sjostedt, Sault Ste. Marie; James McCrie, Sarnia.

The Canadians saved were:

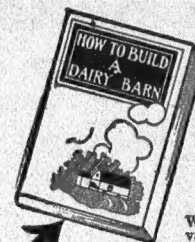
Mrs. Chas. M. Hays, Montreal; Mrs. Thornton Davidson, Montreal; Mrs. John C. Hogeborn; Major Arthur Peuchen, Toronto; Mrs. Mark Fortune, Winnipeg; Alice Fortune, Winnipeg; Ethel Fortune, Winnipeg; Mabel Fortune, Winnipeg; infant daughter of H. J. Allison, Montreal; and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dick, Calgary.

Canadian Men Survivors

Only two men of the Canadian passengers on board survived the disaster. They are A. A. Dick, of Calgary, and Major Peuchen, of Toronto. Of the former it is to be said that one only needs to listen to his story to at once exonerate him from all blame of selfish cowardice. With the sixth boat only partially filled and with few women by the rail at the time, an officer started to lead Mrs. Dick to the boat. She resisted, and clung to her husband prepared to die with him rather than be separated. Her husband had kissed her goodbye and had let her go, but she refused, and both were bundled forcibly into the boat where Dick took his place at the oar.

To the Toronto survivor a tribute was paid by one of the ship's officers who testified before the United States senate committee of investigation. Ready and cheerful in the lending of aid, Major Peuchen had helped to load the boats, but there was swung to the water a craft filled with women which was not half manned. There was none to go and none seemed likely to offer, for from the deck of the Titanic to the lifeboat on the water was a dizzy depth. Major

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BEATTY BROS. BOX B BRANDON, MAN.

Peuchen, however, informed the officer in charge that he was a yachtsman, and the officer told him that if he was yachtsman enough to reach the lifeboat by means of a dangling rope he might go. This he did, took charge of the boat, and piloted it safely to the Carpathia.

Survivors' Stories

The following story of the disaster was told by Mrs. A. A. Dick, of Calgary:

"We were awakened in our cabin on hearing the lifeboats being scraped against the side. Soon afterwards there was some little commotion, and enough to arouse our curiosity. Together with my husband, I made my way to one of the decks, and learned that the steamship had struck an iceberg. We could see the iceberg, for the night was clear and starry. We were indifferent about leaving the steamship, as we did not believe it was going to sink. We put off in the third boat, but had not gone far when we realized the big liner was sinking. Then at a safe distance away from the possibility of suction, we saw one deck after another sink from view."

"We could see men jumping into the water, and could hear terrifying screams and shouts of distress; we heard several rounds of shots echoing across the water, and learned afterward that many men were shot down as the last boat put away. There were three men shot in the steerage by the second or third officer, we understood."

"As the steamship went down the band was up forward, and we could faintly hear them start 'Nearer My God to Thee.'"

"There was no evidence of panic while we were on board, and I first laughed at the idea of the Titanic sinking. We were in the open boat for more than 6 hours, and had bread and water with us. We thought aid was never coming, and we suffered some from the cold."

Bound for Saskatchewan

Donald Backley is the sole survivor of six lads who left a small village in the south of Ireland to seek their fortunes in the new world. They were on their way to Saskatchewan.

They were in steerage and were asleep at the time of the collision.

"I just woke up," said Backley, "and heard such a noise on deck that we knew something had happened. We all went up and were told that nothing

Continued on Page 34

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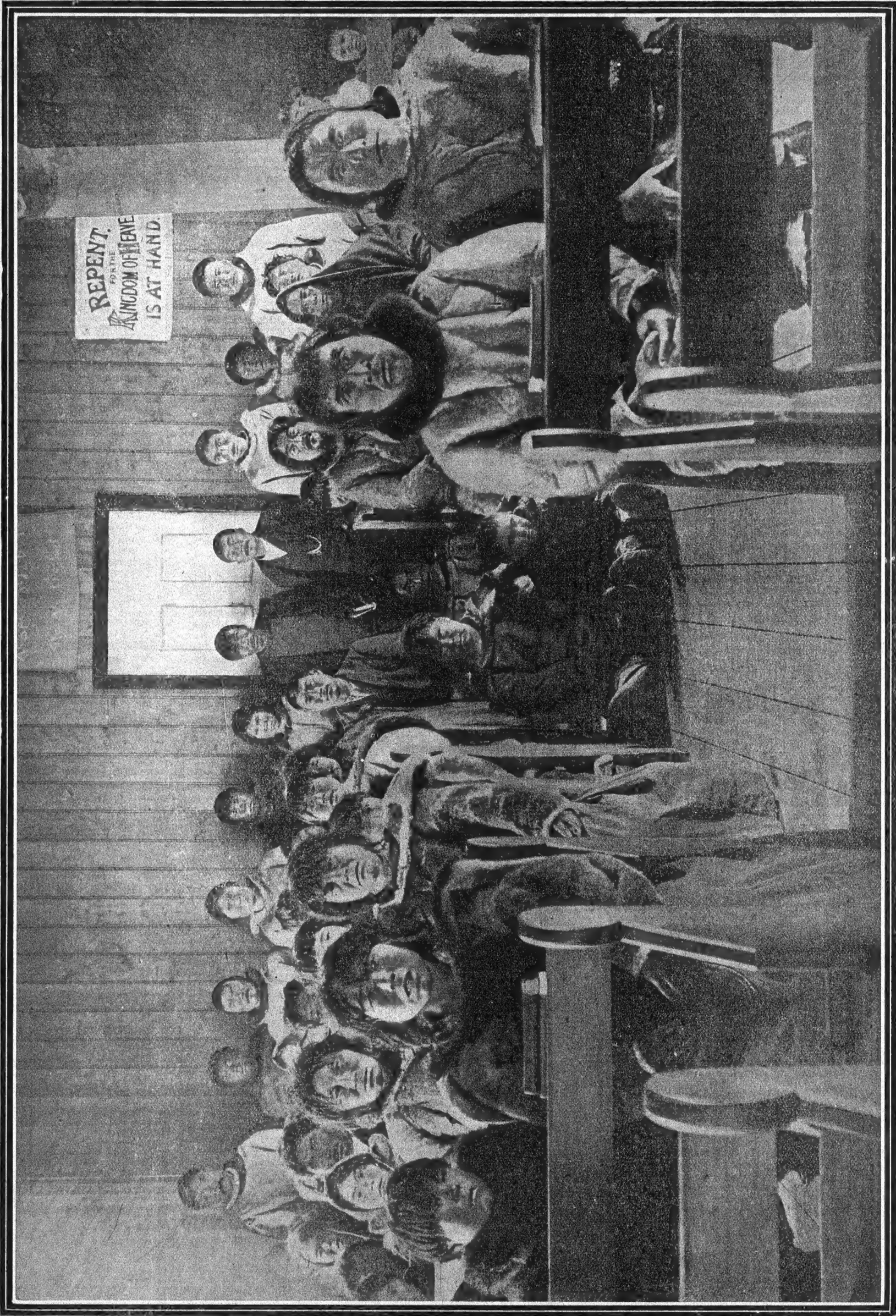
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The Esquimaux are the most northerly citizens of the Dominion and this picture is evidence that the missionary finds them willing to learn. This photograph was taken in a little church on the Ungava shore of Hudson Bay.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 24th, 1912

THE TITANIC DISASTER

Sixteen hundred precious lives were wiped out when the giant steamer Titanic sank beneath the Atlantic waves in the darkness that came before the dawn of Monday, April 15. And two continents mourn, for nearly every country of Europe as well as Canada and the United States was represented in the band of heroic men who gave up their lives that the women and children might be saved. The disaster was the more appalling because it was believed to be impossible. The Titanic was the largest vessel afloat. She was equipped not only with all the luxuries and conveniences of the modern floating palaces, but with the newest safety appliances known to science. She was believed to be unsinkable. But in her rush to make a notable speed record on her maiden voyage this monster of man's making flung herself against a monster of nature's handiwork, and she was broken and sent to the bottom of the sea. Wise after the event we can see that if the Titanic had proceeded more slowly after the wireless telegraph had told her of the presence of icebergs in her vicinity, the accident might never have happened; we can see that if the Parisian had carried two wireless operators she might have received the Titanic's call for help in time to reach her before she sank; and we can see also that if the Titanic had had sufficient life-boats to carry all her passengers and crew all might have been rescued. Much criticism has been made, because these precautions were not observed. Much of this is doubtless justified, and there is no doubt that much more stringent regulations will be required by governments and observed by steamship companies in the future.

But in our mourning we can also rejoice; rejoice for the men, rich and poor, famous and unknown, British, American and of other races, who in the face of certain death had the courage and the chivalry to stand back from the boats while the helpless women and children were taken away to safety. There is no need to mourn for those who died on the Titanic. In the four brief hours that passed from the time when the great ship struck the iceberg, until they were plunged beneath the cold waves they lived their lives over and over again. During those four hours they stood face to face with their God, and when the end came they were ready to die. Think of the ship's band, sitting in the saloon making no attempt to save their own lives, sending out music to give cheer and courage to the women who were getting into the boats and the men who were placing them there, and then in their last moments in this world playing "Nearer My God to Thee." Rather we should mourn for those who, though saved themselves, left on the stricken ship their brave husbands, fathers, brothers and sons hoping perhaps that these might yet be saved, but doomed never to look upon them again.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

Capital at a low rate of interest for the development of our agricultural resources is one of the greatest needs of Western Canada today. Large sums of money have been borrowed and still larger sums will have to be borrowed by the farmers of the West, for the purchase of land, live stock and machinery and for the erection of buildings and the improvement of their farms. If the settlement of the West had to wait until it could be accomplished by men with sufficient means to be independent of borrowed capital, its progress would be slow indeed. Far less people would be on the land and the few who

were there would be cramped and hampered in their operations. So far, the provision of capital to finance the farmers of Canada has been left to private enterprise and the farmers of Western Canada especially have been the prey of loan and trust companies, money lenders and banks. While railway promoters have been aided in their financing by government guarantees which have enabled them to borrow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent., the farmers have been left to fend for themselves and are compelled to pay from 7 to 10 per cent. for the accommodation which they require and often they cannot get credit at all even though they have the best of security to offer. The problem of providing cheap money for farmers has been solved in other parts of the world, notably Australia and New Zealand, by the loaning of money by the government, the necessary funds being secured from government savings banks and by the issue of government bonds, a sufficient rate of interest being charged to cover interest on savings and bonds and the expenses of administration. In New Zealand and Victoria (Australia) the governments loan money to farmers at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while in the other Australian states loans are made at 5 per cent. By this means settlement is encouraged, better methods of farming, requiring a larger outlay of capital, are made possible, and money which would otherwise pass to money lenders is left in the farmers' hands for the improvement of their land and homes and for the purchase of manufactured articles. We commend the adoption of the Australian and New Zealand system of providing cheap money for farmers to the provincial governments of Canada. No one asks them to subsidize the agricultural industry or to make an experiment, but to put in practice a system which has been in operation for eighteen years in our sister commonwealths and has worked immensely to their advantage. So far as we know the establishment of such a system is not part of the platform of any political party in any province of Canada. Such a policy, however, if set before the people would be extremely popular with every class of the community except those who are lending money at high rates of interest. The nine provinces of Canada are each striving to secure the largest possible share of the immigration which is pouring into the Dominion, and any province which could in addition to other inducements provide settlers with capital at 5 per cent. interest would have an immense advantage over its rivals. In the last issue of The Guide there was an article containing an outline of a proposed scheme for providing cheap money for farmers, which we commend to the consideration of our readers, and in this issue a second article appears in which the experience of other countries, as gathered from official publications, is given. The time is ripe for the adoption of the same system in Canada, and the attention of our governments and legislators should be drawn to the subject.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet sent out by the Minister of Militia in favor of military training. In this pamphlet he points out that the administration of justice in Canada in 1909 cost \$32,200,000 and that the cost of the liquor and tobacco consumed by the Canadian people in the same year was \$95,203,257. This is what he calls "negative" training, and recommends "positive" military training as a corrective. For this over \$8,000,000 will be spent in military training this year. If the military training will reduce the consumption of liquor and tobacco it will be something new. It will require some better arguments than this to warrant a huge expenditure for militarism.

FIGHTING FOR JUST FREIGHT RATES

The most important ruling ever given by the Canadian Railway Commission was that made on April 16 at Ottawa, that a prima facie case had been made out in the contention that the Western freight rates were unjustly high. This ruling was announced by Chairman Mabey after evidence submitted by M. K. Cowan, counsel engaged by the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta, to watch the interests of those provinces in the general inquiry now being made by the board. Mr. Cowan took advantage of the presence of George H. Shaw and W. R. McInnes, freight traffic managers of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. respectively, and J. T. Arundel, superintendent of the Ontario division of the C.P.R., and formerly superintendent of the Manitoba division of the same road, to place them on the witness stand and ask them a few questions. These gentlemen all admitted that the system of freight handling and the equipment and service rendered in the East for like quantities of freight over like distances was the same as in the West. As soon as these facts were established out of the mouths of the freight experts of Canada's two leading railway systems, Mr. Cowan proceeded to submit some figures showing how grossly the West was discriminated against. He had with him the figures prepared in the head offices of the railway companies by the order of the Railway Commission in the case brought up by the Vancouver Board of Trade. He also had tabulated figures prepared from the tariffs of the railway companies. From these figures prepared by the railway companies themselves Mr. Cowan showed that the freight charges on a great many different classes of goods were from 20 to 160 per cent. higher in the West than in the East for the same service. Then he showed from the companies' own figures that the cost of operation in the West was lower than in the East, while the density of traffic was greater in the West than in the East. After submitting all this evidence, which cannot be disputed by the railways because they prepared it themselves, Mr. Cowan demanded a ruling from the Railway Commission that he had established his case and that the onus was on the railways henceforth to prove that they were giving justice to the West. After consideration Chairman Mabey ruled that such a case had been made out. The importance of such a ruling cannot be over-estimated. In the past the chief officials of the railway companies have answered all complaints by saying that freight rates were so intricate that ordinary people could not understand them. These officials also were in the habit of declaring that the cost of operation was higher in the West while the density of traffic was less. Now, however, all these bubbles have been burst and the railways have been exposed out of their own mouths. The next session of the Board in this enquiry will be held at Toronto on April 29. It is now up to the railways to establish that they are not discriminating against the West, something which they will never be able to do.

The following are the three statements prepared by the C.P.R. in the Vancouver case, which were submitted to the Railway Commission by Mr. Cowan:—

Comparative statement of operating expenses per mile of road for the Eastern, Central and Western Divisions of the C.P.R. for the year ended June 30, 1910:—

	Eastern Division.	Central Division.	Western Division.
Cost of maintenance	\$1,403.70	\$ 899.53	\$1,037.34
Cost of maintenance of equipment ...	1,210.83	956.32	1,231.13
Transportation ex- penses	3,184.41	2,297.86	2,754.55
Traffic expenses ...	136.85	109.82	90.79
General expense ..	152.56	137.42	113.29
Total	\$6,090.35	\$4,400.95	\$5,227.10

Comparative statement showing cost of hauling 1,000 tons of freight one mile, including in addition to train expenses, cost of maintenance of roadway, maintenance of equipment, traffic expenses and a proportion of general expenses; Central Division taken as basis of 100 per cent.:—

	Eastern Division	Lake Superior Division	Central Division	Western Division	Pacific Division
Cost of freight hauling, as above defin- ed, per mile.	\$3.41.7	\$3.29.6	\$3.27.1	\$3.57.3	\$3.89.9
	104p.e.	101p.e.	100p.e.	109p.e.	119p.e.
Cost of com- parative freight haul- age based upon the number of tons carried one mile per mile of road	146	99	100	126	191
Actual cost of hauling one ton of freight one mile ...	\$5.45	\$3.70	\$3.73	\$4.71	\$7.12

Comparative statement showing the density of traffic on Eastern, Western and Central Divisions of the C.P.R.:—

	Eastern Division.	Central Division.	Western Division.
Tons of freight hauling one mile	826,978,677	2,244,253,468	1,568,498,979
Revenue tons carried one mile per mile of road	626,784	877,428	759,270
	71 p.e.	100 p.e.	87 p.e.
Average num- ber of tons of freight per loaded car mile ...	16.74	19.69	17.03
Average num- ber of load- ed cars per train mile..	16.50	25.14	10.78
Ratio of emp- ty to total freight car miles	21.14	21.73	22.40
Mileage	1,319.8	2,782	2,063

The Eastern Division is east of Chalk River, Ont., the Central or Lake Superior Division is from Chalk River to Port Arthur, the Western Division from Port Arthur to the mountains, and the Pacific Division west of the Rockies. For the first time in the history of Canada there now appears to be a fair chance for the West to secure something like a square deal from the railways. If the Railway Commission can force the railways to give the West a square deal in freight rates it will reduce the cost of living for every family on the prairies.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN

Here is a letter which we received, dated April 9, 1912, and is a fair sample of hundreds we have had in the office during the past few months:—

"Enclosed find One Dollar for your valuable paper. I could not send the money before, as I, like a good many of other farmers around here, am very short of ready cash this year. I shipped a car of wheat about the 20th of December, 1911, and it was graded at Winnipeg the 29th of January, 1912, but I am still waiting for the returns of the car, and when I have to pay 10 per cent. at the bank which advanced me some money on the car there will be very little left for my share when I do get the returns."

This letter was picked at random. We will probably be branded as a "traitor" for publishing it. But we maintain that this letter shows the country as the Creator made it to be productive, but that when man, or rather a few politicians and monopolists got

through with it hardships began. The handicaps under which the writer of this letter labors are all due to the inventive genius of man and bears out the truth of the poet's song: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." When the railways and the banks and the elevator companies get their toll out of what a farmer produces there is often very little left for his family.

MALIGNING THE DEAD

The protected manufacturers are sending out barrels of little slips in their letters encouraging farmers to buy Canadian-made goods. We have no quarrel with such a campaign. It is quite commendable, were it not used to bolster up the protective tariff. For instance, here is a statement credited to Abraham Lincoln, that is being used on these slips sent out by the manufacturers:—

"I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know this much: when we buy goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money; when we buy goods made at home, we get both the goods and the money."

Abraham Lincoln was a great and good man, whose memory will be revered by true patriots through all time. It is humiliating to see the words of the great Liberator prostituted to the sordid purpose of keeping our people in subjection. Lincoln's great life work was to strike the shackles from off his fellowmen. He accomplished his task and laid down his life for mankind. He was given no opportunity to deal with other problems after the close of the Civil War. The chance remark on the tariff attributed to him is not in any sense a defence of protection. His life was given to the cause of freedom. He preferred to do his duty to his fellow men rather than to accumulate riches. When the names of multi-millionaires are forgotten Lincoln's memory will still be green in the hearts of future generations. The world today needs men of his character and his courage. If Lincoln were alive in the United States today he would again lead his people to freedom from the oppression of Special Privilege. And now to see the name of this great patriot dragged into the dust in defence of greed and oppression! Our friends, the manufacturers, have not been happy in calling upon the great lover of freedom to come to their defence. Let them quote his words on slavery and oppression, to see the true character of the man.

WHERE THE BURDEN WOULD FALL

The City of Winnipeg comprises 15,580 acres of land, which was assessed in 1911 at \$118,407,650, figuring out at \$7,600 per acre. This assessment is supposed to be the actual value of the land, but is undoubtedly much less than the price at which the city land is being held by the owners. In addition there are thousands of acres of land adjoining the city used for business and residential purposes that are not included in the above assessment. This land just outside the city limits would probably be assessed at anywhere from \$500 to \$8,000 per acre. Estimating that there are another 15,580 acres adjoining the city, which would include the city of St. Boniface and other suburbs, valued on average at \$3,000 per acre this would total \$46,740,000. This would show the total value of the 31,160 acres of land in or close to the City of Winnipeg to be \$165,147,650. In the year 1911, according to the statistical bulletin of the provincial government there were 7,229,233 acres of farm land in Manitoba under crop, summer fallow and breaking. At a conservative valuation of \$20 per acre all this farm land in Manitoba under cultivation would be worth \$144,584,660. If this valuation is considered too low then at \$25 per acre the value of these 7,229,233 acres of farm land would be \$180,730,825. Thus we see that the land in and around the City of Winnipeg is practically equal in value to all the

farm land under cultivation in the whole province. If then all taxes were removed from industry and levied upon land values (not upon land areas) the burden would not fall unequally upon farm land. The man who owned a city lot 33 feet by 100 feet worth \$3,300 would pay heavier taxes than the farmer with a quarter section worth \$20 per acre. The wealthy people who own land in the best locations and the speculators who are holding land out of use would be taxed most heavily. The speculator could not afford to hold idle land waiting for a rise in value if all taxes were levied upon the value of the land. But so long as there is a tariff tax on imported goods the full benefit of taxing land values alone cannot be secured. No tariff tax ever devised has done other than place the heaviest burden on the farmers and the working classes. The tax upon the value of the land is the most equitable and easiest to collect, because all this value has been created by society and land can never be hidden, reduced or increased. A customs tariff taxes a man for being industrious just the same as does a tax on buildings and the products of labor. A tax on the value of land takes into the public treasury a part of the value of the land that is created wholly and solely by the presence of the people. By taxing land values only a man pays according to the privileges which he enjoys and does not reap the benefit of monopoly as under the present system. By lifting all taxes from industry and placing them on the value of land an incentive would be given to agriculture, because the land most convenient to centres of population and transportation facilities would all come into use. In addition, by taxing land values alone our coal mines, timber limits and railway franchises which are now in the hands of monopolists would pay into the public treasury a tremendous revenue, as they rightly should. The natural resources were given by the Creator for the benefit of all men, but by barbarian laws they have been given into the hands of a few. Any reduction of the tariff, or of taxes on improvements, or of business taxes in cities is a step towards this desired end. And every such step is a move towards giving the agricultural and laboring classes a fair share of the wealth which they create. The system today raises toll gates at every turn where the farmer and working man pay for the privilege of living. The new system towards which we are tending, some intentionally and some unconsciously, will remove the major portion of these toll gates and give mankind more nearly a square deal.

When the Creator made Western Canada He evidently planned it for a great free range for humanity where men, women and children might live and develop a race of beings superior to any that have gone before. Now, however, man has been legislating for the benefit (?) of the West for only a generation and we have the most heavily burdened people in the British Empire. A few men have done all this injury. Now the people themselves must take a hand and restore freedom, and the benefit which the Creator intended for their use.

We haven't heard anything lately of Sir Max Aitken. He would be a good man to accompany the Manufacturers' Special Made-in-Canada train through the West. He could entertain the farmers by reciting "How I made the Cement Merger."

Is there any single one of our readers who conscientiously believes that there was no mismanagement of the Manitoba government elevator system? If there is such a one we should like to know it.

There is as yet no reply from the Winnipeg Telegram as to its ownership, so we presume we may take it for granted that this is one story it does not dare uncover.

The Great Law

Dick Siebly was an ideal game warden—as long as the government employing him was honest. If it was not he was apt to prove embarrassing at unexpected moments, for his sense of duty was too big an object to juggle with. I have met him often around the headwaters of the Miramichi and Tobique, where he has spent ten strong years of his life, and the last time on an upland farm bending down to the blue stretches of the St. John. The transformation from a woodsman to farmer has left him quite contented, for it was that act that gave him the grail of his hopes. When it is so seldom that honesty is the best policy, it is comfortable to know intimately of such a case.

Siebly had caught my fancy the first time he appeared at my fire. He was of medium height, broad, and light on his moccasined feet. His clean face gave the impression of strength and indomitableness. About his forehead was knotted a scarlet hankerchief, and his grey shirt was open at the neck. "It ain't beauty I'm after," he explained with a grin, referring to the former, "but I'm shy of bein' mistook for a deer by one of these short-sighted sportin' chaps. I've had one or two pretty narrer squeakes a'ready."

He spent the evening on his back, a short, black pipe between his teeth, and his eyes fixed on the white stars among the spruce tops. Before he faded away in the night again he made certain terse remarks on his business that showed the character beneath the tan.

"I reckon most any law is made ter be broken some time or other, exceptin' only the game laws. A feller who busts 'em is punk clean through every time. They're made fer the good of all, and yer cheat all when yer run agin 'em. No, sir, I'm paid to see 'em enforced an' my own father wouldn't get off if I knew he'd been ter blame. There's Ed. Mullen, who'd been a sort of chum of mine 'fore I had the law on him fer trappin' beaver. He hates me worse'n pizen now, 'long with his own folks and others. My duties makes heaps of enemies, but it can't be helped none."

And in time they came near losing him everything that a man holds worth while. It happened in this fashion:

Mark Newcombe, a New York millionaire, was in the habit of spending his summers and falls on the Little Sou' West Lake, which is one of the main sources of the Miramichi. He had a huge log camp built for the use of himself and guests, and numerous smaller shacks for his guides and domestics. Having soaked in luxury heretofore, he could not relish the idea of relinquishing it even in the wilderness. So, with much expense, he secured about every so-called modern improvement, including hot and cold water taps, gasoline lights, revolving fans, icehouses, refrigerator plants, and motor launches. Realizing money gave him immunity from the law, his larders, in season and out, were never lacking abundance in fish, flesh and fowl. Twice when the flagrant offence of eating deer in August was brought forcibly

before the Government, it had considered it policy to collect the fines. The warden in that district had then become rather blind, morally if not physically, and sent out no more complaints.

In time Siebly was transferred from the Nipisiquit district to the Little Sou' West at his own request. This caused him deep satisfaction, for a rosy-cheeked young maiden whom he had seen much of at Plaster Rock was filling the position of chambermaid in Newcombe's camp. Siebly was confident that he had no rival to contend with, but Ruth Saunders made no secret of what she considered her duty to her widowed mother. "While ma's alive I'm going to look after her," were her discouraging and final words to insistent suitors. Twenty-five dollars per month, which was what she was receiving, afforded the means to do it.

It was not long before the new warden turned the bow of his canoe up the Sou' West branch, his head intent

He continued, without pausing, and came on Bob Ellis, the cook, peeling potatoes on a stump.

"Hi, there, Dick! How be yer? and he stood up and wiped the perspiration from his brow with the back of the hand that grasped the knife. "Maybe I could guess why yer turned up?" and he grinned slyly.

"That's right. Where is she?" inquired Siebly bluntly.

"She and Mary Ann went off an hour gone, launchin' up the lake with Griffith. They'll be back 'fore long."

"Is yer boss nigh? I've got business with him," continued Siebly, showing no disappointment.

"Yes, I reckon the doctor's playin' billiards indoors. Come along a me an' I'll find him."

The warden followed in silence while the cook led him through a huge, low-ceiled kitchen, up a short flight of steps and into the main hall. Here big game heads adorned the wooden panels and

you?" His manner was condescending in the extreme.

"Mr. Newcombe, I'm Dick Siebly, game warden for this section," and he drew out a printed and signed card to this effect.

"Well?" queried the millionaire, raising his bushy eyebrows.

"I'm most sorry, sir, but my duty compels me ter arrest yer for breakin' the laws." Siebly's voice was quiet, but firm. The other two men, hearing this, stepped up curiously.

Newcombe burst into a contemptuous laugh. "That's the limit, well now! And what's your evidence, by the way." The warden referred to the hide. He fully expected to hear the other concoct a lie, but, to his surprise, the offence was admitted.

"Of course I shot it. A deuced fine shot, too, eh, Harry? Now, Siebly, be a good fellow and just imagine you know nothing about it," said the doctor more amiably, and endeavoring at the

same time to thrust a roll of bills into the warden's broad pockets. (The title of doctor was honestly earned, for had he not made a generous endowment to a needy college only a short time before receiving his LL.D. degree?) Siebly pushed the hand aside so firmly that the bills fell to the floor, where their ends fluttered weakly in the breeze from the open window. "None of that, sir, if you please." "All right, all right, Warden; if you're as big an idiot as that, all the worse for you. Come, what's the fine? I'll pay for it," and he reached for his yellow cheque book. "There's no fine, and I couldn't collect it if there was. Third offence means imprisonment." For the first time the doctor looked worried. He cleared his throat harshly once or twice and glared at the warden. The younger of the two listeners offered advice. "Why don't you kick the fellow out, and tell him to go plumb to Hades?" The three together would have found that a rather difficult feat, and the solution did not appeal to the host. The warden failed to flatter the speaker with a glance. "There's no way around it, sir. You'll have to come down to Lunenburg with me, and you kin talk to the authorities there."

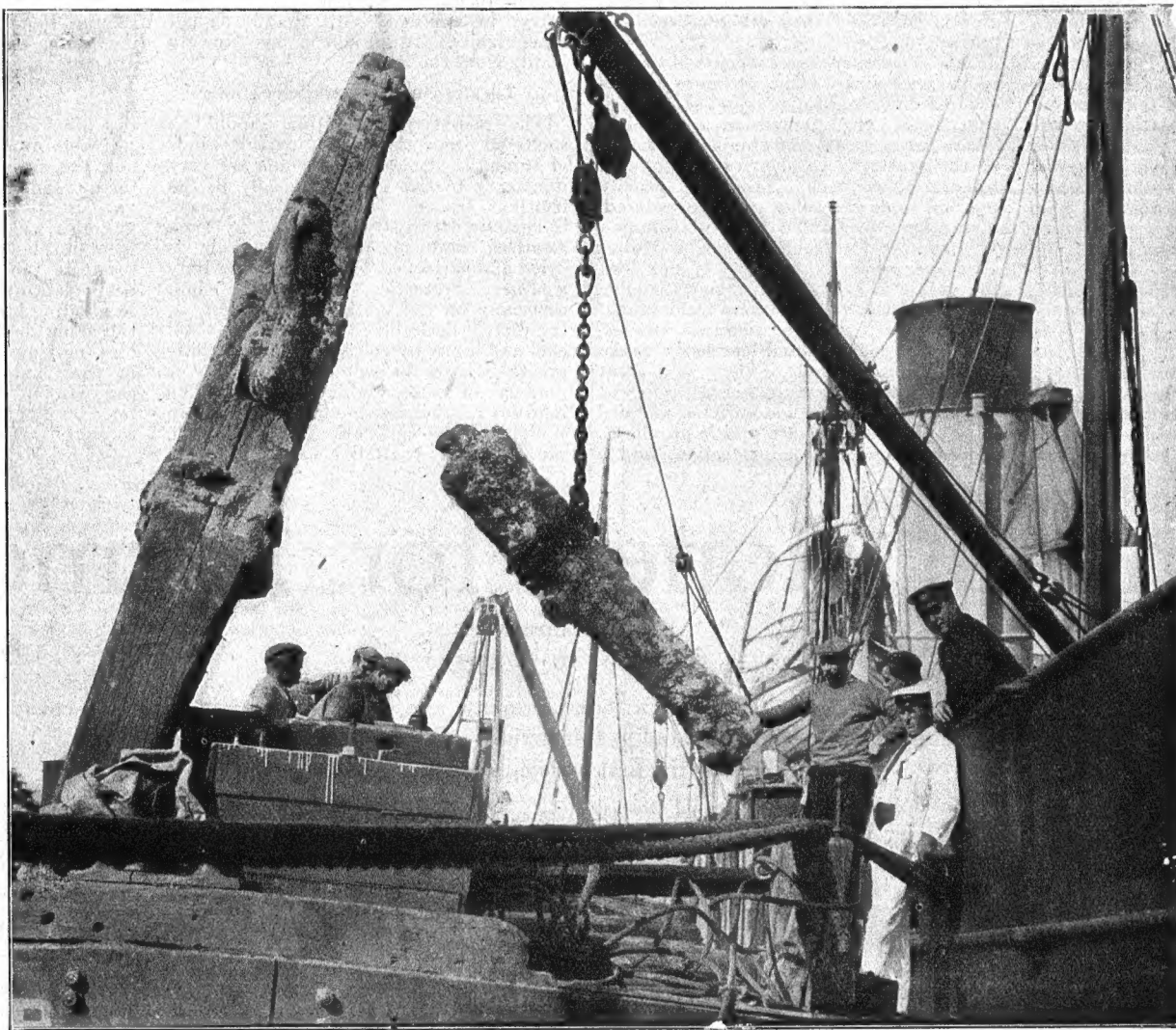
"Eh—eh, supposing I refuse to go?" "I'll use force if yer make me, which I hope yer won't, sir. My duty leaves nothin' fer it."

"By Gad! it's a blamed outrage," fumed the irascible doctor. "That's what comes of leaving your own good country for this forsaken land. Kindly get out of here and give me a chance to think, will you?" and he shook his fist in the warden's unmoved countenance.

Siebly joined Ellis in the kitchen, and over a pot of tea and a plate of flapjacks informed him of the trouble. The cook appeared thunderstruck. "What! You've gone an' arrested the old man! You've got nerve all right, Dick. What's more, I'm thinkin' yer'll git deep inter hot water fer it. He'll make it mighty unpleasant fer yer, see if he don't."

"I'm only doin' my duty, Bob, an'

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THE SEA GIVES UP ITS TREASURE

Raising cannon and bullion from the wreck of the British frigate "Lutine" which went down off the coast of Holland in 1799. The vessel had coin and specie aboard valued at over £1,217,000, and now after 113 years she has been located and the treasure recovered. The liner "Titanic" which sank off Newfoundland on April 15, had a valuable cargo on board, but she is two miles below the surface and cannot be reached by any means at present known to science.

on evaders of the law, but his heart full of more romantic game. When he arrived at the lake, after having tracked his way the last ten miles, the latter openly took precedence and led him straight for the main camp. It squatted, huge and broad, close to the shore, a generous clearing about it, smoothed and swarded on two sides and laid out with tennis courts and croquet lawns. Siebly skirted around these so as to come on the camp from the rear, and in so doing passed between the log cabins of the retainers. One or two acquaintances whom he met greeted him civilly enough, but others eyed him suspiciously as if he were trespassing on forbidden grounds. He naturally thought little of it, his mind being intent on the coming interview, when, as luck would have it, he stumbled full upon a green moose hide, stretched and pegged out in the sun to dry.

a marvellous frieze in bright colors ran down both walls. Before an open door whence came the low clicks of colliding ivory, Ellis paused deferentially and wiped his hands on his soiled apron.

"Please, Sir, Mr. Siebly wishes ter speak with yer," and, his duty done, he slid away from sight.

Now that Siebly's vision was unimpeded, he could see three men in flannels grouped about a green-baized table. One, whom he rightly took to be the host, glanced casually in his direction, reached for a dangling square of chalk, rubbed it thoroughly against the tip of his cue, and proceeded to make his shot. Then he straightened up to the full extent of his low, disproportionately rounded figure, exposing a profusion of mutton-chop whiskers enclosing a red face, and came forward with dignity.

"Well, my man, what can I do for

Small Fruits For The West

By D. W. BUCHANAN

RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES

Raspberries are usually spoken of as red, white, black, yellow or purple varieties. From a horticultural, or, at least, botanical point of view, this is not a proper way of considering the different species and varieties. Generally speaking, raspberries belong to two classes, namely, the suckering varieties and the tip varieties. The former are propagated by suckers which strike out very freely from the roots of most varieties belonging to this class. Most of the red and white or yellow varieties belong to this class. The raspberries known as tip varieties are naturally increased in a somewhat peculiar manner. The young shoots at first take an upright position, but gradually as growth proceeds the canes assume a weeping or rainbow form. The canes continue to grow downward until late in the summer the tips will be found resting on the ground. In this position they will root from the tip, if the conditions are favorable, and thus a new plant is formed. In our climate, often dry and windy in the late summer, the conditions are not favorable for tip rooting, and this will not take place in an exposed position unless the tips are covered with earth. The black varieties belong to the tip-rooting class. Some of the purple and yellow varieties are naturally increased both by suckers and from tip-rooting. Such varieties are supposed to be hybrids between the suckering and tip-rooting species.

All the raspberries are both biennial and perennial. The roots are perennial and send up new canes every year. The tops are biennial. The fruit is produced on the canes of the previous season's growth, and soon after the fruit is ripe the canes begin to die. By the next spring these canes will be quite dry and will generally snap off at the ground if bent

downward. Thus the new canes of one year become the fruiting canes of the following season, after which their usefulness is gone and they are removed and burned.

The raspberry has a very wide range in its wild state. One or more species are found in almost every part of America that is at all adapted to husbandry. There are a great many named varieties of the suckering raspberries now offered by our nurserymen. These are usually red, but some are yellow or amber colored. These have originated from the common wild species, botanically known as *Rubus strigosus*, which is a native of our own provinces. The tip-rooting varieties have come from the species *Rubus occidentalis*. This is also a native American species, with a more restricted northerly range than *Rubus strigosus*. There is a great variation in the hardiness of the different varieties offered. Some varieties succeed very well in our western prairie provinces, when given reasonable protection, and a

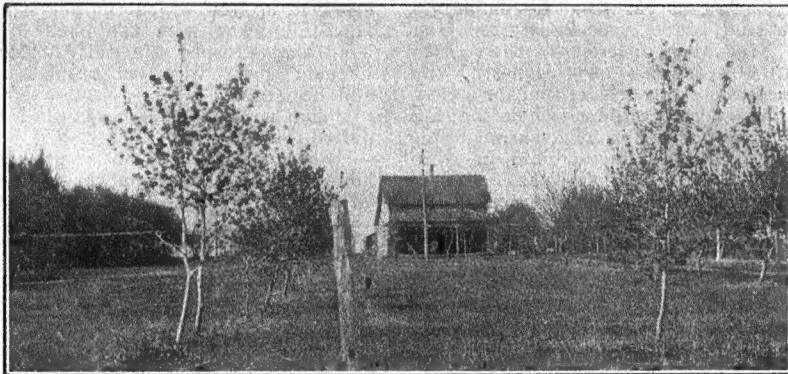
few varieties will sometimes produce fair crops of fruit without any cover, in favorable localities. New varieties of the raspberry, in common with practically all other fruits, are produced by growing plants from the seed.

Location and Preparation of Soil

The raspberry plantation should be sheltered from the warm, drying winds of summer. Hot, drying winds are very damaging to this crop, especially in the fruiting season. The fruiting season is sometimes greatly shortened by such weather, and sometimes the fruit is dried and shrivelled by very warm, windy weather. Protection from the wind, especially on the south and the west, is, therefore, desirable. Keeping the soil cool and moist by cultivation or mulching greatly assists in tiding the crop over periods of unfavorable weather. The land for raspberries should be rich and in a high state of cultivation, and should be plowed deeply the fall before planting.

Raspberries are usually planted in the spring, though the suckering varieties may be planted in the fall. As growth starts very early in the spring, it is sometimes an advantage to plant in the fall, providing the weather is favorable. For fall planting the soil should contain sufficient moisture and be in the proper state of cultivation. If dry, it would be wise to defer planting until spring. Fall planting should be done fairly early, as recommended for currants. Late in the fall some earth could be thrown up toward the plants, and a good mulch covering the rows would be very beneficial, and ensure safe wintering. Black or tip-rooting kinds should not be planted in the fall. Raspberries should be planted in rows from six to eight feet apart, according to variety. The tip-rooting sorts require more room than most red varieties. Some varieties are much stronger growers than others, and consequently require more space. The strong growing sorts, especially in black varieties, are not as well adapted to our climate. They are much more difficult to cover for winter protection. Low growing varieties are more easily handled. If a considerable number of plants are to be set out, the most expeditious way is to plow furrows and plant at the desired intervals in the furrow. The tip rooting varieties will require more careful treatment in planting. Careless planting will result in the loss of many plants. Too deep planting is a fruitful source of loss in planting black raspberries. Plant only the same depth as the plants grew before moving, spread the roots carefully in their natural position and firm the soil around them. Suckering varieties may be planted a little deeper than they formerly grew, especially in light soil.

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Home of J. Rooks, Elva, Man.

Cheap Money for Farmers

SECOND ARTICLE

By JOHN W. WARD

The experience of Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Germany, and other countries in providing cheap money for farmers and homebuilders, is related in this article. On this experience the scheme outlined in the first article is based

In a previous article on this subject the writer gave an outline of a scheme for the securing of cheap money for farmers through the assistance of the Provincial and Dominion Governments. It will probably be asked if this scheme for which so much is claimed has been tried elsewhere, and if so with what results? The answer is that similar plans have been in practical operation in several countries in different parts of the world and their success has in every case been amply demonstrated, not only in supplying cheap money for farmers, but also in the equally important matter of providing homes for the workers in towns and cities at the lowest possible cost.

In the older and more thickly settled countries, such as Great Britain and Germany, where the mass of the population is in the towns, it is in this latter respect that the principle of government loans has been chiefly applied. In England the county councils have power under the Small Holdings Act of 1908 to purchase, and to expropriate where necessary, land which they sell in small blocks on long terms of payment to small farmers, market gardeners, and dairymen and also to artisans for gardening purposes. In this case the government does not lend the money to the farmer to purchase the land, because an individual in dealing with a rich landlord would be at a considerable disadvantage in negotiating the purchase. Instead the county council buys the land required in large blocks and sells to the farmers on easy payments at cost, charging a low rate of interest on the deferred payments. Under the Small Holdings Act some 200,000 acres have already been purchased by the

County Councils, chiefly from big estates, and divided up among small farmers and workingmen. Local governing bodies also loan money to associations and to individuals for the erection of dwellings, and borrow money for the purpose of erecting dwellings themselves which they either sell or rent to the occupiers. The London County Council recently acquired 225 acres of land on which it is erecting 5,000 cottages to provide better and more sanitary homes for over 40,000 people.

Germany Uses Insurance Funds

In Germany, the Imperial Government invests the state insurance funds by loan-

ing them to the State Governments, municipalities and approved associations for the purpose of erecting cottages for workingmen. At present over \$156,000,000.00 of these funds are on loan on workmen's homes, and it is generally recognized that the more healthful surroundings which the German workingmen enjoy as a result have had much to do with the reduction of the death rate in that country, which fell from 29 per thousand of the population in 1871 to 19 per thousand in 1908.

The French and Danish Governments also give assistance to their farmers in securing cheap loans. In Denmark the system is co-operative, with government

guarantees behind the bonds issued by the co-operators.

Revival of Irish Agriculture

Capital advanced by the British Government to the Irish farmers has brought about a wonderful revival of agricultural prosperity in poor, oppressed Ireland. These advances are made through a land commission, both to farmers to enable them to become owners of the land on which they and their forefathers have been tenants, and also for the erection of cottage homes for the laboring people. In many cases the loans are being repaid by annual instalments extending over 49 years, and as a result 198,000 Irish farmers were enabled in 1911 to purchase their farms, the advances amounting to the enormous sum of \$330,000,000.00 and the area purchased to 6,000,000 acres.

Australian Experience

The most valuable experience to us in Canada, however, is that of our cousins in Australia and New Zealand, where conditions in many respects are similar to our own. These countries, like Canada, are possessed of great agricultural resources, which they are engaged in developing. They are peopled, like Canada, largely by men and women of British birth or origin, and to Britain they go for much of the capital which they need to bring their great areas of virgin soil to productivity. Australia, New Zealand and Canada are working towards the solution of the same problems in different ways. They have made more progress in some directions, we in others, and there are many lessons which each country may



Home of A.G. Olson, Stockholm, Sask.

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Why I Want Woman Suffrage

By FREDERICK C. HOWE in Collier's Weekly

I have no interest in the suggestion that women should vote because they are taxpayers; no more interest than I have in the suggestion that men should vote because they are taxpayers.

I want women to vote because they are women just as I want men to vote because they are men.

When we double the suffrage in America we will double the self-respect of America, and self-respect is the most valuable thing in the world.

If you question it go down where men out of work gather. Go into the lodging houses, the mission, the saloons. Go along the bread line, go even among the skilled artisans who have only been out of a job for a few days.

The workless one drops his head by instinct. His shoulders droop. He looks up at you with an apology in his half-appealing, half-afraid eyes. He has lost caste with himself. He avoids his old companions. Soon he strikes for the open road to avoid them. He becomes a tramp. He drifts to the Island.

When a man loses work he loses self-respect. When he loses self-respect he avoids his self-respecting fellows.

Take the ballot from men, even from those who do not prize it, and they lose self-respect. I once heard a Western Governor say that men of his own class who had been convicted of some crime that disfranchised them had come to him and said: "Governor, we have paid our penalty, we have endured the shame. That was hard enough. But to come back home and find that we are no longer a part of the state and the nation, that we cannot bear." And they begged to be restored to the privileges of citizenship.

The dignity which differentiates the freeman from the serf is the dignity of the ballot.

T'will Free Woman

I want woman suffrage because it will free woman. It will also free man. I think it was Wendell Phillips who said that negro slavery was bad enough for the blacks but it was worse for the whites. The master was degraded by the relationship. He was chained with the shackles that bound the slave. So to-day the man suffers from the disability of the woman. He loses almost as much as does she.

We have halved society, and by so doing have halved its efficiency. Possibly the surgical process has deprived us of the more valuable half. For to-day woman has the more leisure. She fills the high schools. She is crowding the men in the colleges. And she is free from many age-long prejudices that cripple man's political intelligence.

I want woman suffrage for what it will do for woman, for what it will do for men, for what it will do for the muddle we have made of politics.

I also want suffrage for selfish reasons. I cannot myself be happy in a world where there is so much poverty, so much hunger, so much suffering that can so easily be cured.

For poverty, hunger, suffering are unnecessary in this land of abundance of ours; as unnecessary as typhoid, yellow fever, or small pox that science has almost exterminated. These diseases came from unsanitary environments, from bad sewers, poisoned milk, polluted water. So poverty comes from unsanitary legal environment. For poverty is made by law or the absence of law.

God never intended that a few men should control all the anthracite coal in America, upon which one-third of the country depends for its light, heat, and power. God never intended that the food, clothes, and necessities of a whole people should be thrown on the gambler's table and be made the croupier's ball of the stock speculator and price manipulator.

Break the Monopoly

Monopoly is the product of law. It

can be cured by law. I cannot believe that one million people in New York should live in one, two, and three room tenements or that nightly bread lines should gather on our streets, when thousands of acres of vacant land within the city limits invite men to build homes and work upon them. I do not believe that hunger, homelessness, worklessness, and prostitution are necessary in this land of ours, or that any one of our 90,000,000 people should go hungry in a country that can easily feed ten times that number. I do not believe that 30,000 men should be killed, and at least 500,000 more seriously injured, in mine or factory each year; that a few months after the Triangle fire death traps should still be inviting disaster like that which brought sorrow to the homes of 148 families last spring.

I do not believe it is necessary for bread to be baked in damp and dirty cellars. Nor do I believe it is necessary for women bearing children to work in the fetid factory, close up to the hour of childbirth, and take up their labor again a few days after.

It is not necessary that men, women, and children should be poisoned by adulterated food or fed on cold-storage meat and fish at famine prices with an ocean and the whole continent close by the city.

Men made the laws which make these conditions possible; men made the tariff laws behind which the sugar, steel, wool, cotton, lumber, rubber, and a score of other monopolies extort famine prices for everything we need; men made the laws which enabled the natural resources of the country, the railroads and the water fronts, to be merged into the hands of a few score men. Men made the laws which permit the express, street railway, gas and electric lighting companies to extort such charges as the greed of a political and business alliance suggests.

Men do not think of these things as will women.

Many men are too weary to think of any other suffering than their own. Long hours in the mine and by the furnace, in the mill and the sweatshop, leave little room for thought of social sorrows. Other men dare not think of them. Some are paid not to do so. Others still, who have time to think, merely repeat the thoughts of their grandfathers or their employers, of those who find it profitable that men should not think of these things. And they say, and many of us acquiesce in what they say, that poverty is due to the fact that the other fellow is not as clever as we are.

Men Think of Money

Long habit has made men think in terms of dollars. Long habit has made women think in terms of husbands, children, and unborn babes. Men vote the terms they think in. Women will vote the terms they think in. That is what the women did in Colorado. They voted in terms of the home.

I want a civilization in which one-half the people will vote in terms of humanity rather than in terms of property.

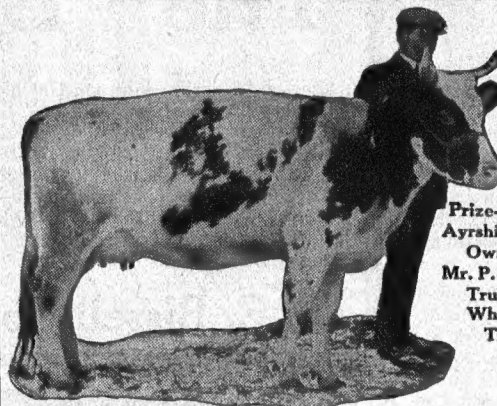
I want to live in a world that is free from the law-made privileges that beget the poverty from which we all suffer; free from the terror of hard times, of lost jobs, of periods of sickness and accident almost as fearful as death.

I want to live in a world where one hundred warships, costing \$200,000,000, will not be proudly paraded before a city too poor to feed its hungry school children; to live in a world where the opinions of long-dead grandfathers inscribed in constitutions will be of less consequence than the mangled arms and limbs and the destitute women and children of our factory workers; where breaker boys will not be permitted in coal mines, where it will be criminal to place little children in canneries, chemical vats, glass mills, or phosphorus factories.

I want to live in a city where the daily wages of women and girls will support life; where the lost job means something other than the street or starvation. I want to live in a country where prostitution will not be the price we pay for our bargain-counter economies; in a country where the doors of the prison will open outward for those who have become tangled in the machinery of the modern industrial world.

I want to live in a world that hates these

THE WINNERS



Prize-Winning
Ayrshire Heifer
Owned by
Mr. P. Blanchard,
Truro, N. S.
Who Uses a
Tubular



Dairymen making the most money realize that it pays them well to use only high producing cows and the highest producing cream separator. That is why Mr. P. Blanchard, successful dairyman and popular agricultural speaker of Truro, N. S., who owns the prize-winning Ayrshire heifer shown above, uses and recommends the

SHARPLES

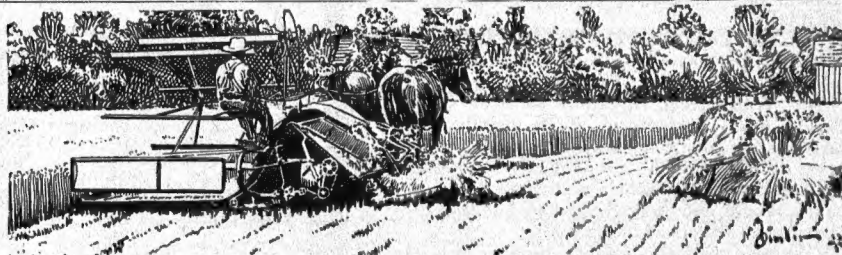
Tubular Cream Separator

Mr. Blanchard is but one of many who are equally businesslike and use Tubulars exclusively. Tubulars are prize-winners. Have twice the skimming force of other separators. Skim faster and twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop or "taint" the cream or give it a metallic flavor.

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These machines are made in Hamilton, Ontario, by Canadian workmen for Canadian harvest work. Ask the Deering agent to show you these points on Deering binders: The main frame made of high carbon steel bars, hot-riveted together, forming a unit which the hardest usage cannot twist out of shape; ball and roller bearings to make the machine light running; equipment for the use of either a smooth section or serrated knife; and, last but not least, the venerable Deering knoter, simple, accurate, unailing.

The Deering line is complete and of the same quality, whether binders, twine, mowers, rakes, tedders, or hay loaders. See the I H C local agent and make an inspection yourself, or, write the nearest branch house for a catalogue.

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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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things, hates them so thoroughly that it will abolish them.

I want to live in a world that thinks of its people rather than of business, of consumers rather than producers, of users rather than makers, of tenants rather than owners; in a world where life is more important than property, and human labor more valuable than privilege.

As women are consumers, users, and tenants rather than producers, makers, and owners, I have hopes for a society in which women have and use the ballot.

I want woman suffrage because I believe women will correct many of those law-made wrongs that man has made. For women will vote in terms of human life rather than in terms of special privilege.

Women Will Know

Men continue to vote for the hunger taxes on all that goes on to the table. Men do not know how many dollars are taken from the weekly pay envelope because of the tariff. Women will know. And when she learns that the price of sugar behind the tariff wall in New York is twice what it is in Hamburg and London she will want to save her share of the \$150,000,000 that experts say the tariff exacts from all of us for the benefit of the Sugar Trust and planters and beet sugar growers.

Women with babies will think more about the prohibitive cost of woolen blankets, underwear, and clothes than men do. She knows what it is to pay monopoly prices for woolen goods which turn out to be shoddy or cotton; knows the cost of sickness and industrial accidents to those she holds dearer than her life. Women will have to be shown that wages at \$7 to \$9 a week for a man and \$3 to \$6 a week for a woman, with from 20 to 100 per cent dividends for stockholders of textile mills, is really protection to American labor.

Women does not know the meaning of "bulls" and "bears," of "long" and "short" of stocks and bonds. She will not tremble when Wall Street threatens to close the banks and the factories if its privileges are disturbed. She may get hysterical over dirty streets, inadequate schools, crowded street cars, and monopoly prices, but she will not be terrorized by the scare headlines of a subsidized press.

Women read the foolish gossip of the fashion page, but they do not read the foolish gossip of the stock market page. They may vote in ignorance, but, at least, they won't think themselves wise when they merely vote the opinions of those who control the agencies for making false public opinion.

Women will have to be shown.

Women Guard the Brood

In an earlier age woman could protect herself and her brood by the same weapons that man employed. She had the same rude club. In a later stage of domestic industry she worked by the side of her husband in the home or the field.

Woman is still the guardian of the brood. But she is assailed to-day by ten thousand lurking foes that strike at her man, her home, at the lives of those she holds most dear. Machines more deadly than bullets surround her; disease more sanguinary than any foreign invader assails her. Sickness may come with the butcher and the grocer, death with the fire trap and the machine.

Woman still bears the burdens of an earlier age. She is still the child bearer, the home maker. But she has been robbed of her weapons of defense. Danger is no longer in the open. Assaults are social, industrial, legal. They are the product of laws or the absence of laws. They can only be averted and corrected at the ballot box, in legislative halls, and by political, not personal, action.

For modern civilization is no longer isolated. It is social. The dangers that beset us are industrial. They spring from the interdependence of life. They are the product of the division of labor, the complexity of society, and the competitive struggle which leaves man at the mercy of the most avaricious member of the pack.

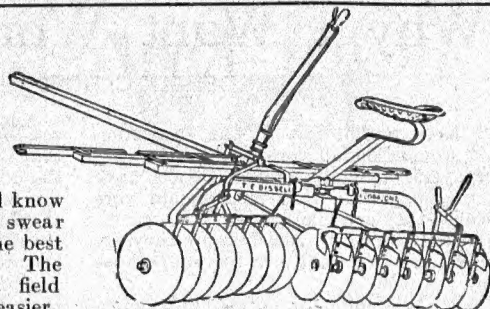
Society must put an end to these conditions if it would live; it must check the chaos, cruelties, and human waste that industrial life involves. It can only do this by law, by statute law, by laws bearing the seal of the government. Men may—I believe they will—correct these wrongs. They will correct them with the ballot. But their correction will be hastened, it will come more surely, more wisely, by the co-operation of those who suffer most from the costs of the present system—by the votes of women.

The Plates Stay Tight On The "Bissell"

You'll like to cultivate your land with the "Bissell" Harrow, because the plates stay tight under all conditions. The "Bissell" is constructed in such a way that the Malleable Axle Nuts can be drawn up so tight it is impossible for the heavy square axles to spring or stretch. Consequently the plates have no chance to work loose. They have to remain tight.

We ask farmers from United States to test the "Bissell" on the same land with other

harrows, then they will know why Canadian farmers swear that the "Bissell" is the best harrow in America. The "Bissell" always wins field trials, because it cuts easier, pulverizes better, has no neck weight, and does the work quicker. Our Harrow Booklet explains its construction. Send to Dept. O for it. And be sure to remember that the genuine "Bissell" has the name "BISSELL" stamped on each harrow.



T. E. Bissell Company Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Write to any of the John Deere Plow Co.'s Branch Houses

"My Roofs 'Make Good' for 100 Years. I Want to Tell You Why."

"My New Metal Has Made Me a Proud Man. It Permits a 100-Year Roof at Low Cost."

"Sir, I tell you, I am a proud man. I have at last got the best roof ever made at a low price. My roof will last you for a whole century. You can put it on a wood framing. You can get it at about what you pay for wood roof. You can lay it. It will keep rain, lightning, fire, ice, snow and wind from harming your building. If you want a roof, I have the right roof."

"I Think Every Man Can See How a Roof Is the Big Point in a Barn."

"I worked 50 years to make a cleanly, strong, sure roof at a low cost. I had barns mostly in mind. When I started, bush fires were common. Cedar shingles went up like tinder from a single spark. Lightning burnt barns again and again. Leaky roofs rotted hay and produce by the ton—they let water rot the barn framework. Oshawa shingles stop this."

"Thus, I became one of the first metal shingle men in the world. I aimed to make a roof that would save twenty times its cost by saving a barn frame and foundation, as well as the stuff put into the barn, which represented thousands and thousands of dollars risked over a period of years under a poor roof."

"It Took Years for Me to Get the Design of My Metal Shingle Right."

"I thought it was easy. It was hard. It was a big contract. I didn't dream of what any roof has to stand. I thought about all a roof did was to let rain run off it, and keep in place the rest of the time. I found I had about twenty-five problems to answer at once in a single design."

"My roof had to have 'give' in it, so it would stretch in the hot sun and shrink in zero weather. It had to be ice proof, or lodged thaw-water would gouge seams apart. It had to be smooth, or lodged dirt would rust it. It had to cover its own nails, or the roof would leak. My roof had to be layable by anyone."

"My work was, I had to design a shingle that couldn't be laid face-down, or sideways, or upside down, or crooked, or be marred in the laying, or be smashed on the road between my factory and the place where the roof was. I found my shingle needed ventilating places in it that would let air out but wouldn't let water in. It had to be wind proof. Yes, sir,

these things were all worked out by me in 50 years.

"I started to make a spark-proof and lightning-proof roof. I ended by getting one of the best roof shingle designs ever made. My roof has more experience and skill and years behind its design than any roof you can get in metal."

"I Had to Wait Fifty Years for My Last Big Point. This Was It."

"My business was world-wide by this time. My shingles were selling in Australia, Japan, South Africa. Governments specified them for roofs."

"All this time I was getting my design right little by little. But, do what I could, I had been troubled by the metal in it. It seemed impossible to get a metal which might not rust. I had to take the best metal I could get. I needed a strong, light, absolutely non-rusting metal. At last, I found a hint in Europe."

I followed up this metal. At last I devised a non-rusting 100-year metal, which was non-corrosive. The moment I put this metal into my shingle design, I got at one step a 100-year roof. This is the roof you can get from me at a low price."

"Why Do You Pay Me a Low Price? You Have My Big Sales to Help You."

"My metal shingle is not trash. You can get trashy stuff at a cheaper price. (It will cost you thousands of dollars in produce.) Yet you can buy my shingle at a low price. Its quality is kept high and its price is kept low by big, steady sales all over the world. If you do not look into my 100-year shingle, you are not treating your building right. Get a 100-year Oshawa roof for your building. It will save your building, and save you thousands of dollars in produce you worked hard to grow and harvest."

"Get My Book about This 100-Year Roof. It Has Building Hints for You FREE."

"I have helped you and all other builders with a roof I am proud of—a roof I know is right. I want to do more. I made my book 'ROOFING RIGHT' to tell about my roof. But I made it worth while for those who do not take my roof."

"It shows the best buildings in the country—the best barn arrangements. I will send you this book for a post-card, whether you take my roof or not. I want you to take my roof, if it stands your closest examination. Send for my book to-day."

G. H. Pedlar

324

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Our British Letter

London, April 4.—It was almost universally expected that the ballot of the miners would result in a big majority for an immediate resumption of work; but again the unexpected has happened. The returns show a majority of 42,998 against returning, the figures being 244,011 against and 201,013 for. The total poll is only slightly over two-thirds of the membership of the Federation. The executive today after a stormy meeting decided to advise the men to return at once, but a national conference is called for Saturday to ratify this decision, which was arrived at on the ground that a two-thirds majority was required to continue the strike.

King George has contributed 1,000 guineas to the Relief Fund, Queen Mary 1,000 pounds; Queen Alexandra 1,000 pounds, and the Prince of Wales 500 pounds, in all a sum of 3,550 pounds, which is being distributed by Mr. John Burns, to whom the cheques were sent. Weeks will elapse before the distress caused by the strike to other workers and their dependants is fully removed.

Defeat of Women's Suffrage

One result of the prolonged discussion on the Coal Mines Bill was that the second reading of the Conciliation Bill (votes for women) was postponed until the end of last week. This bill, as its name implies, was intended to serve as a compromise; it proposed to give a vote to women property owners and householders, but no married woman was to be allowed to vote in the same constituency as her husband; then again it was subject to amendments which might possibly widen its scope. For these reasons the bill was not acceptable to the militant party. Then there was the possibility, if not the probability, that later on the Adult Suffrage Bill for men promised by the government, might be amended so as to include women; this would be even more unwelcome to the extremists. As a result there came the recent outrages in the shape of smashing plate glass windows of business establishments in the principal thoroughfares, the last of which was estimated to have caused 4,000 pounds' worth of damage, besides the enormous inconvenience to shopkeepers. At last the government decided to take action not only against those who actually committed the damage, but also against those who were organizing the outrages. The police raided the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union and arrested Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Tuke, who with Mrs. Pankhurst, already in prison for breaking the Prime Minister's window, were charged with "a conspiracy to commit damage to plate glass windows and procuring the commission of such offences." A large number of letters and other papers were also seized. It was stated that efforts were made to arrest Miss Cristabel Pankhurst, but at present they have been unsuccessful. In the meantime much heavier sentences have been passed upon the window breakers, in some cases six months' hard labor. This was the position of affairs when the Conciliation Bill came up for second reading; and it was by no means a surprise to most people when it was rejected by an adverse majority of 14, the votes being 208 for and 222 against. Last year the voting on a somewhat similar measure was 255 for and 88 against, a majority of 167 in its favor. Several

causes have operated to effect this remarkable change; but there is no doubt that the most powerful one was the feeling of widespread and intense indignation at the senseless tactics recently adopted, especially just when Mr. Asquith and his colleagues were so anxiously employed with the very difficult task of settling the coal strike. Woman Suffrage, of course, is not killed, but it is certainly delayed.

Grave Charges

On the same day that the bill was so ignominiously thrown out (after last year's vote, I mean) the four defendants charged with conspiracy were again examined at Bow Street police court. After further correspondence had been read, Mrs. Tuke, who was in weak health, was discharged, the other three were committed for trial, but formally remanded for a week for the drafting of the commitment. Mrs. Pankhurst went back to Holloway prison to complete her sentence of two months' imprisonment, but Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were granted bail; the former himself in 2,000 pounds and two sureties in 1,000 pounds each, the latter herself in 1,500 pounds and two sureties in 750 pounds each. These figures will give some idea of the gravity of the charge against them. Amongst the letters read in court was one of which the following sentences formed part: "I don't approve of your militant methods. . . . There is so much unrest already in the country, strikes and other things, that it seems wicked to harass the government, which has passed, and is still passing such excellent laws." It has since been decided to release Mrs. Pankhurst, and today she has been allowed out on bail in 1,000 pounds and two sureties in 500 pounds each, to enable her to prepare her defence.

Sentence Reduced

As foreshadowed in my last letter, the sentences passed in the "Syndicalist" case have been drastically revised; that on the publisher has been reduced from nine to six months, and that on the printers from six to two months, and in all three cases the hard labor has been remitted.

Mr. Tom Mann was further examined at Salford; he declined to give evidence on oath, but made a statement in which, among other things, he declared that it was absolutely untrue that he used the words: "Don't shoot your comrades. Turn your rifles round and shoot the other people." A detective, however, who was present at the meeting in question, swore that he heard the defendant use those words. Mr. Mann was committed for trial at Manchester assizes, but was allowed out on same bail as before, namely, himself in 200 pounds, and two sureties in 100 pounds each; he also gave an undertaking in writing not to repeat, while on bail the statements which he was alleged to have made by way of inciting soldiers to disobedience or mutiny.

The Other Side

I think I made it clear in a former letter that my sympathies are with the workers, but one cannot help wondering whether these Syndicalists abhor murder in every shape and form, or only that kind which consists of shooting riotous strikers; no sane man would accuse the government of permitting men to be shot down simply because they were on strike. The contrary has been abundantly proved during the last few weeks, and again, the rioters as a rule are not genuine strikers, but hooligans who from sinister motives have joined their ranks. And the question may also be asked whether it is a greater sin to shoot down rioters than to cause the death of weakly and helpless children by cutting off supplies of the necessities of life; for example, of milk, as was the case when the transport workers struck some time back.

W. W.

The Gas Traction company has opened a branch house at Calgary where tractors and repairs and supplies will be kept in stock.

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The EAGLE Steel Scrub Cutter cuts thick willow and poplar scrub with four to six horses with a possible saving of 75 per cent. in cost of clearing lands.

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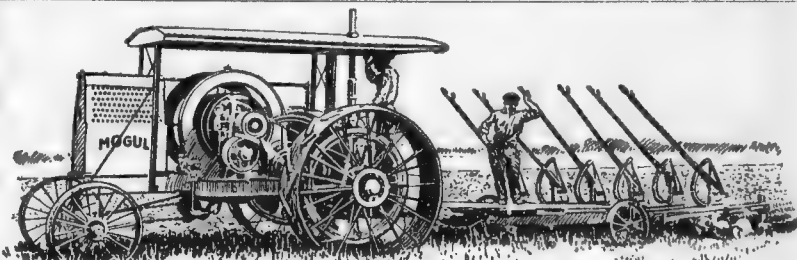
It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something else than real genuine separator merit.

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—a field-proved machine which does its work at the right time and with the least expense, a machine upon which a farmer can depend for plowing, disking, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, baling hay, ditching, road making, pumping, sawing—a many-sided machine which saves money wherever it is used.

I H C tractors are made in styles and sizes (12 to 45-H. P.) to meet the needs of large and small farms. I H C general purpose engines for farm, shop and mill are made in every style and in all sizes from 1 to 50-H. P. The I H C local agent will show you why I H C tractors and engines are the best you can buy. See him or write nearest branch house.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

A PHYSICIAN'S VIEW

Editor, Guide:—I wonder why comparisons are confined to agricultural implements. Take book sewing machinery. A book sewing machine that will do the work of hundreds of persons sells for \$1,600 in the States, and is not manufactured in Canada at all, and therefore needs no protection, but costs \$400 additional in duty. Now suppose it were made in Canada and sold for \$1,700, that would be an added profit of \$100 over the profit of the manufacturer in the States, and no one would for one moment think of going to the States for it, for to compete the American manufacturer would have to lower his price enough to pay the duty. The same comparison is true of all lines of industry, but that is not the method or aim of the Canadian industrial interests. If a harvester, drill or disc were sold over the cost of manufacturer's price in the States by a small margin the present tariff would be prohibitive or the manufacturer would at once have to lower his selling price to Canada. In my contribution of an earlier date I called attention to the cost of fruit jars, 35¢ in Chicago retail, \$1.25 in Edmonton. Now one not informed might think it was an item of the difference in labor. They are made by automatic machinery and labor cuts no figure. The book sewing machine and the machine that makes the binding or cover are almost automatic, all except the feeding of material, which in the case of the glass blowing machine feeds itself after the huge tank has been filled with melted glass, therefore there is not even the pretence of protecting labor for labor has been eliminated altogether, except in packing and shipping. You, Mr. Editor, as a publisher, know these facts in other items of your business. Your paper cutters, your linotypes, your feeders and your presses. This is an age hungry to read. If therefore there is no margin left after the farmer has paid extortionate prices for implements how can he improve his mind, and this in Canada, mind you, with long winters too cold for exposure when wife and children are confined at home and have long evenings for reading. Another line of thought. Before leaving Chicago, literature was handed out over the desk of the Canadian land agent there, containing prospects, etc., of Canada, and among them I remember distinctly the price of wagons was given as \$60.00. In seven days I was in Edmonton and found the price \$85.00, and the same difference in all lines. Common cheese cloth printed costs 15¢ in Edmonton. Now cheese cloth retails, or did then, uncolored three cents, colored five cents in Chicago. Is it building up Canada to foster Special Privilege? I will tell you what it is doing. It is and will reduce the farmer specially to a condition of peonage, or close to it, and little above a condition of slavery. Every dollar represents human toil and labor, and a certain number of them and the uniform purchasing power of them is essential to the development of a noble manhood and womanhood and the maintenance of the home and home relations, duties, comforts and happiness. When therefore you divert an unjust proportion and foster Special Privilege either by diverting \$500,000,000 to a navy or permit a government on the pretence of patriotism to tax the farmers \$40 to other men \$1.00 you rapidly destroy the

possibilities of making him noble and make him a brute.

I am not a Socialist; for my life has been too arduous to study into it, but anyone with opportunity for noting comparisons in homes and home living, such as a physician has opportunity for, can not help but know the statement to be true, whether it be a sweat shop in any one of our large cities or a farmer with a crop ruined by frost, hail, drought or rain, and unable to meet extortionate prices for all his implements and necessities.

We, here, all note an advance in the cost of living and wonder whether or no still further tribute is being exacted for political control and therefore perpetuation of Special Privilege. I therefore see no hope except in the Initiative, the Referendum and Recall.

GEORGE F. NEWHALL, M.D.
Lumford, Alta.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

Editor, Guide:—In reading over some of the letters in last week's Mail Bag the thought of "Individual Responsibility" has more than ever appealed to me as the solution of most of the farmer's difficulties. If we all could see the utter foolishness of being indifferent about the Grain Growers' association, and would only wake up, feeling that we are, each one, individually responsible for the success or otherwise, of the great movement for union what a difference it would make. Whether we are Tory or Grit, or on the fence, or open to conviction, what does it matter in regard to our interests and the interests of our business. As long as we are small in numbers, and weak in finances, can we blame the Hon. Geo. E. Foster or any other person telling us that we do not represent the West, only a small percentage. But the facts, we know are otherwise, thousands outside of the association are benefited by the "good work" done, they are real good "Grain Growers" at heart but the lack of realizing their Individual Responsibility is the cause, in a great measure, of the many burdens they bear. We cannot altogether blame any government or any individual for placing laws on the Statute Book that are detrimental to our interests if we make no protest. If the grain interests see an opportunity for betterment of conditions for their trade they are not slow to press the matter, and send

EDUCATE THE MANUFACTURERS

Every farmer knows that the protected manufacturers need education on the tariff question. How many farmers are willing to help us to this educational work? We have the names and addresses of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. There are nearly 3,000 names and it will cost us \$120 to send each of them a copy of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" at 4 cents per copy. How many farmers feel like contributing a dollar or two to this good work? Who knows, but that many of these manufacturers will become free traders after they have read this book. If all the manufacturers in Canada were to become free traders the tariff would go down, and every farmer in the West would save from \$100 to \$500 per year. Is it worth while to educate the manufacturers?

Every farmer who sends us a contribution for this good work is helping himself more than he knows. If you can't send \$1.00 send 10 cents. Anything will help. At the same time order a few copies for yourself, to give to your friends. It takes several weeks after orders are received before you get the books so send your orders at once. Address your letters,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,

"Protection or Free Trade."

Nb:—We have already received orders for 3,000 copies from our readers. Let us have orders for ten times as many.

Winnipeg Man.

men (and money) giving their side of the question. What is a dollar to any one of us in comparison to the benefit we expect to get, and do get? If we are not ready to pay the piper, and work for our own interests, can we reasonably expect others to do so for us?

Wake up, farmers! Pay in your dollar! Give the association your moral support. Be willing to pay your men well, they are worth it. If they are not, its up to you to get the best. If you are not in favor of reciprocity you want the privilege of equal distribution of cars, you don't want your No. 3 Northern to be sold in Liverpool for 1 Northern, this is what the grain interests are working for and appear to be getting their own way. We must compel the railways to have live engines. We are entitled to a share in their dividends.

Wake up, brothers! Give the association your support, get wise to your Individual Responsibility, then we shall be able to approach the government feeling confident that our prayer for consideration will be heard.

CHAS. W. BANKS.

Thunder Hill, Man.

PROVINCIAL TARIFFS

The following letters to Premier Sifton and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are self-explanatory:—

Strathmore, Alta., Oct. 1, 1911.
To the Premier, the Honorable Sifton, Edmonton.

Dear Sir—What I am going to write about is, I believe, one of the most important things with reference to the whole future of Alberta, and I will therefore ask you kindly to give this letter your most careful consideration.

I refer to the rejecting of the reciprocity treaty by Eastern Canada and the position which this has created regarding the most vital points to enable us to exist as farmers in Alberta.

I believe that I am justified in making the statement that if we draw a line somewhere south of Calgary, we cannot raise wheat north of this line in Alberta. Due to the early frosts, we can gamble in the raising of wheat, but we cannot figure on wheat crops after they are seeded. If we seed barley and oats sufficiently early we know they are safe as far as frosts are concerned. But it is no good raising these crops when they cannot be sold. We must have the American market, free of duty and also the American market to import cattle to, fatten the cattle, and export the cattle to whatever place will pay the highest market price for the time being. We have no stock worth mentioning in this country.

Everything boils down to this fact, that we must have free trade with the world.

To enable the government to get revenues, we have declared that we are ready to let our lands be taxed on the principle of the land values tax. Who can ask for a more square stand?

I will get straight to my point: Why cannot the Alberta government (it appears to me that Saskatchewan would also go solid on the same policy, take up negotiations with the Dominion government that each province in the Dominion will regulate their own tariffs with foreign countries? Why cannot the provinces inside the Dominion, through their governments, handle their tariff business just as well as the Dominion of Canada does this independently inside the Empire?

A Grave Danger

There is a grave danger, Mr. Premier. The interests of Eastern Canada and our interests out here West (I refer to the prairie provinces) are in direct opposition as regards tariff. We do not, at our expense, wish to breed "infant industries," and thereby create John D. Rockefellers. We do not wish to follow the folly of previous United States of American policy.

The East has shown that it will take no consideration to us. They expect of us to buy implements from them at their price, and will buy from us of our products at the price they wish to pay. This is what high tariff is to enable them to do.

If things are to dribble along the way they do now, we will get even with them and kick out all Eastern interests as soon as we have the voting majority. The East will then have the same grievances as we have now.

Why, therefore, cannot the nation come together like men and prohibit the boundary line which this tariff question will draw between the East and the West, by letting every province regulate its own tariffs abroad in such way as suits each province, having free trade inside the Dominion? With regard to the finding of the form under which such regulations can be made, I have, as yet, never experienced that men have not been able to find a form when they have lined up the points of realities.

I think that history will prove that the men of the West have brains enough to see through the game, and also enough vitality to fight for their rights, and I feel convinced, Mr. Premier, that you will have the wholehearted support of the majority of the best farmers in this province if you will go ahead and take the lead along those lines which we believe are the right ones for the building up of this province, and which in the long run will leave the best feeling of fellow citizenship throughout the Dominion.

I beg to remain, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) HENRY SORESENSEN.

Mr. Sifton's Reply

President Executive Council, Alberta.

Edmonton, Oct. 9, 1911.

Dear Sir—Your very interesting letter has been received, and will receive the consideration of the government.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR L. SIFTON.

Henry Sorensen, Esq.,
Strathmore, Alta.

Letter to Laurier

Strathmore, Alta., Oct. 6, 1911.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa.

Sir Wilfrid—I enclose a copy of a letter which I have written to our Premier in Alberta, the Hon. Sifton.

There can hardly be anything further for me to add, except to express the hope that the nation may be brought back to some level-headed state of mind so that it can realize the desperate gamble which is being played—a gamble which may involve the future welfare of the Dominion.

The results of the elections in Alberta and Saskatchewan show that the men of the West are entirely capable of seeing through the contemptible tactics of corporation policy to create national animosity abroad so as to advance their economical interests in the Dominion. I am convinced that those very parties who have now fought reciprocity would oppose the import of English machinery into this country free of duty as bitterly as they would imports from other countries. We understand their policy, which is to force such products as are obtained by the work of farmers to pass through their hands before the products go abroad.

Allow me, Sir Wilfrid, to express to you my feelings of deep respect. Any policy placing progress in the country on the basis of open, honest competition will, I am sure, have the best farmers of the West in one solid body back of it.

Yours very truly,

HENRY SORESENSEN.

Cause will not Die

House of Commons, Canada.

Ottawa, Oct. 12, 1911.

Dear Sir—Accept my very sincere thanks for your kind letter. The cause in which we have been defeated will not die, for it is based on a permanent truth.

Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

Cheap Money for Farmers

Continued from Page 8

learn from the other's experience. In Australia, for instance, wheat is carried on the railways in bags on flat cars, and their representatives are at present studying our elevator systems with the object of adapting it for their own use. We in turn may profit greatly by following their lead in the matter of providing capital for our farmers. Our practice of paying from 7 to 10 per cent. to loan companies, for money with which the Government could supply us at 5 per cent. appears to Australians just as antiquated and wasteful as their method of marketing wheat seems to us.

All the Australian states have for years had in operation systems under which financial aid is rendered to agriculturists by the Government. This assistance is not charity, it is not in the form of subsidies or bonuses, but is a business arrangement which brings direct profit to the public exchequer and at the same time relieves settlers from the high interest charges with which they would otherwise be burdened.

Western Australia's Plan

In Western Australia the system of Government loans to the farmers has been in successful operation since 1894, when an act was passed empowering the Governor to establish a bank for the purpose of promoting the occupation, cultivation and improvement of the agricultural lands of the state. The necessary funds are provided by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. and the three trustees who manage the bank are authorized to issue debentures to the amount of \$12,500,000.00. The bank makes advances for the purpose of improving agricultural land, discharging existing mortgages, the purchase of stock for breeding purposes or for the purchase of agricultural machinery. Advances are secured by mortgage and may be made to an amount not exceeding \$2,000.00 up to the full value of the improvements to be made, while further advances may be made to an amount not exceeding \$1,250.00 up to half the value of additional improvements, proposed to be made. Advances for the purpose of discharging existing mortgages must not be for an amount exceeding three-quarters of the value of improvements already made, and the total advances to any one person may not exceed \$3,750.00. For the first five years the borrower pays interest only at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and afterwards the amount advanced, with interest at 5 per cent. is repaid in 25 years or less by equal half yearly instalments. Under this system the State of Western Australia, which has a population of only 281,000 advanced to settlers in the years 1894 to 1910 the sum of \$6,285,000.00 and although operating on a margin of only 1 per cent. between the interest paid on the bonds and that charged to borrowers, the trustees have accumulated profits amounting to \$155,300.00, the profits for the year 1910 being upwards of \$34,000.00. With the proceeds of these loans over 600,000 acres of land have been cleared, 213,000 acres have been brought under cultivation and improvements costing \$8,000,000 have been made. In 1910 the Agricultural Bank of Western Australia received 2593 applications for advances, of which 2,502, representing \$1,963,250, were granted. Repayments during the same year amounted to \$758,430.00 and the amount on loan at the close of the financial year was \$4,079,800.00.

In Victoria

The advances department of the Government Savings Bank of the State of Victoria, was established in 1896. By an act passed in that year and amended in 1901 and 1903, the Savings Bank Commissioners are empowered to make advances in one sum or by instalments on the security of a first mortgage upon the lands of the borrower. The funds for the purpose are raised by the issue of State mortgage bonds, the total amount of which is limited to \$15,000,000.00. Advances are made to assist farmers, graziers, market gardeners and other persons engaged in agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or pastoral pursuits, and must be for not less than \$250.00 nor more than \$10,000.00, applications for advances under \$2,500.00 having priority. In the case of land held in fee simple or under lease from the Crown, the amount advanced must not exceed two-thirds of

the actual value of the land at the time of the advance. If the person appointed by the Commissioners as valuator of the land certifies that the improvements made have increased the productive power of the land and exceed \$10.00 per acre, the Commissioners may make an advance of \$3.75 for every acre so improved. Advances are made to pay off existing liabilities, to pay off money owing to the Crown in respect of the land and to make improvements or to improve or develop the agricultural, horticultural, viticultural or pastoral resources of the land. The rate of interest charged was originally 4½ per cent., but this may be increased by the Commissioners with the approval of the Governor in Council up to, but not beyond, 5 per cent. All advances, together with interest, are repayable by 63 half yearly payments, or such smaller number as may be agreed upon between the borrower and the Commissioners. Up to June 30, 1910, bonds and debentures had been issued by the Savings Bank Commissioners of Victoria to the value of \$13,918,000.00, of which \$5,648,875.00 had been redeemed. The total amount advanced to that date was \$13,288,565.00 of which \$6,669,245.00 had been repaid. The number of loans in force at June 30, 1910 was 3131 and the average balance of each loan was \$2,113.00. The number of repayments by farmers which became due during the year 1909-10 was 7,091, representing amounts of \$296,235.00 for interest, and \$145,030.00 for principal. These instalments were

well met, and on June 30, 1910, there were only ten farmers in arrears, the amount of principal in arrear being \$210.00 and of interest \$295.00.

Other Australian States

That the other Australian States, Queensland, South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania have each adopted similar methods of assisting the settlement of their lands and the development of their agricultural resources, should be sufficient proof of the success of the system of Government loans in Australia. The farmers of New South Wales up to 1910 had borrowed from the advances department of their Government Savings bank \$6,814,265.00 and the amount then on loan was \$3,975,565.00. In Queensland the amount advanced up to the same time was \$1,178,965.00 and the amount on loan \$818,200.00. In South Australia \$7,724,730.00 has been advanced, and loans to the amount of \$3,551,580.00 were in force at the end of 1910. The total sum advanced to the farmers of the Commonwealth by the different State Governments (exclusive of Tasmania, for which the figures are not available) up to the end of 1910 was \$35,201,935.00, of which there was on loan at that time \$19,567,270.00. The highest rate of interest paid by borrowers for this money is 5 per cent. and the Government of each one of the States has made a profit on its transactions.

New Zealand Lends at 4½%

Last we will turn to the experience of

New Zealand, the wonderful little Dominion of the Southern Pacific which has taught bigger units in the Empire many lessons in practical democracy. The land of New Zealand up to a comparatively few years ago, was chiefly held by big landlords who refused to cut up their estates and sell to settlers. The common people could not get land to live upon and cultivate and as a consequence large areas of the country lay idle while the cities and towns were filled with the unemployed. But today New Zealand is one of the most prosperous countries in the world. The land monopoly was overcome by the simple expedient of requiring the owners of land to name the price at which they were prepared to sell, and then compelling them to pay taxes on their own valuation. If the price was reasonable the land was bought, settled upon and cultivated, but if not the owner found himself paying much heavier taxes than formerly. This system has done much for the settlement of New Zealand, but it could not have produced anything like the results which it has, if wise provision had not been made by the Government for supplying settlers with capital at reasonable rates of interest.

The New Zealand law providing for advances to settlers was enacted in 1894, so that the system has been tried and tested by 18 years' experience. It has proved an unqualified success. It is operated by a Superintendent with the aid of an advisory board, and funds are raised on the

Are you ready for better farming?

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FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTORS

are safe, simple, and economical in operation; durable because *built to last*, and amply powerful for Western farmers' requirements.

Our Catalogue is full of valuable information and advice to those intending to purchase a tractor. Fill in and mail the coupon, and get *that helpful booklet* by return mail.



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credit of the Dominion at 4 per cent. and loaned to settlers at 5 per cent. with a rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent if payments are made within fourteen days of due date, thus making the interest practically $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—approximately one half of the rate paid by the farmers of Western Canada. Repayments are made over periods of 20 years on third class security, 30 years on second class security, and 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ years on first class security. New Zealand, though much smaller both in area and population than Australia, having only a little over one million people has assisted her farmers even more generously than her sister Commonwealth. During the year 1909-10 alone, the advances made by the Government to farmers amounted to \$5,000,000.00 and although the borrowers paid only 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent. for the money, the transactions of the year left the State a profit of \$200,000.00. Altogether since the plan has been in operation some \$75,000,000.00 has been raised on the public credit and loaned to agriculturists for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings and the improvement of farms.

A Golden Opportunity

What Australia and New Zealand have done, surely Canada is able to accomplish. Here is an opportunity for our parliaments to legislate for the benefit of the people. There will doubtless be opposition to the scheme—from the heads of trust and loan companies, from bankers and generally from the beneficiaries of Special Privilege who are reaping unearned profits from excessive interest charges. But these are a small minority. The people as a whole cannot but benefit from the reduction of interest charges, and it is within the power of the people, if they will set themselves resolutely to the task, to bring this about.

PREMIER ROBLIN'S CHARGE

The following is an extract from the address of Premier Roblin at the big banquet in Winnipeg on April 11:—

"In this western country we have two sources of danger. They are the demagogue or professional agitator and the yellow journalist, each one a danger in their respective sphere, each playing on the credulity of their constituents and inculcating and inspiring discontent and dissatisfaction. We have them with us, and it requires, as I have indicated, a firm but stern hand to hold in check these dangerous instruments, who for thirty pieces of silver would sell King, Country, and even themselves.

Agitators Conspire Against Established Institutions

Mr. Chairman, they approach the citadel of our Canadianism and our British connection in every conceivable way; sometimes by an open and heroic assault, again by mining and sapping and subterranean methods, but always with one object in view—to create discontent and bring discredit upon law and institutions as we have them. We have men hired in this western country today going from place to place declaring that the form of government that we have in Canada is not the best form of government—that we should have what they call the initiative, referendum, and recall. What is the suggestion by the advocacy of such methods? Is it not that the principle of responsible government as initiated, developed, and perpetuated by the British people has fallen down, is obsolete, and is not meeting the requirements of 20th century civilization. The emanation of this propaganda is the result of what I call Republicanism.

Trials That Beset Life of Public Man

"It has its origin and its source from a form of government that is absolutely foreign to ours and cannot and does not stand the varied assaults and trying ordeals that the British principle of government has so well withstood through the ages that have passed. Canada will have none of it. (Cheers). Manitoba is Canadian and is British, and there never will come a time when degenerate republicanism will be able to supplant the splendid form of British government that was given to us by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867. With our form of government the best in the world; with our people the most virile in the world; with nature's storehouse filled with the richest natural resources in the world, with the efforts and enterprise that now characterizes our people, there

Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, Small Fruits

Make a Home Home-like Let us Help You to do it



Apple Tree in Bloom in Buchanan Nurseries

Home Grown Stock None Hardier

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.
Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	6
Black Currants	6
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4
Total	\$20

Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
Total	\$50

Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops. There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 8 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	800
Willow, Cuttings	800
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
Total	\$800

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5

Paeonies	8
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20
Total	\$68

Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
Total	\$124

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CASH WITH ORDER WE PAY EXPRESS CATALOGUE FREE ARCH. MITCHELL, late of Dominion Forestry Branch, Manager COALDALE, ALTA

MR. FARMER Buy Your Own Engine DIRECT

SAVE \$50.00 to \$150.00

1½ Horse Power

\$39.50

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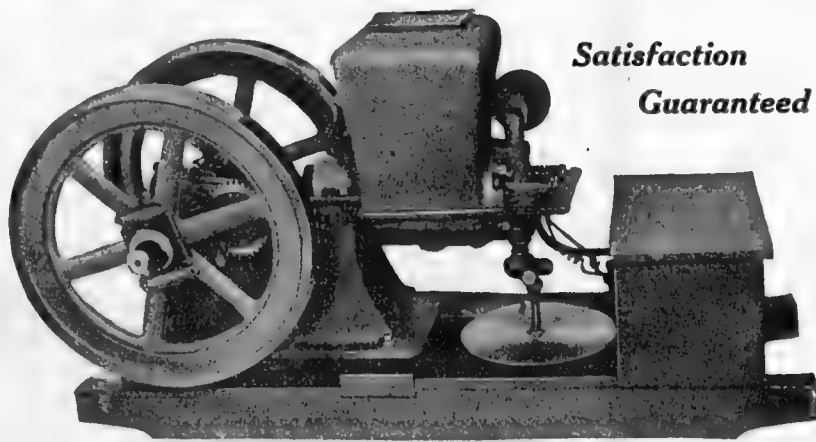
\$57.50

3 Horse Power

\$95.00

30 Days Free Trial

5 Years Guarantee



Satisfaction

Guaranteed

4½ Horse Power

\$127.50

6 Horse Power

\$185.00

8 Horse Power

\$240.00

Shipped Complete

Ready to Run

FROM FACTORY TO YOU

We offer you this opportunity of selling direct and saving you considerable money on our "factory to farmer" method of merchandizing. We know exactly what the farmers' gasoline engines must do, and we have the engine that will do it. Perfect in quality, power, efficiency, and durability. Sold under a thirty days' trial and a five years' guarantee.

LET US SEND YOU FREE

How we have knocked the bottom out of the high prices that have formerly ruled the engine trade, together with the whole story of our great engine building plant, with its perfect machinery and its splendid organization for raising quality and lowering prices is all told in our new Gasoline Engine Catalogue. The coupon to the right properly filled out brings it to you. The Gasoline Engine Catalogue puts the whole situation before you so clearly that you will shake hands with yourself and say to shake hands with us after you have read it.

Before you turn this page, or lay the paper down, **TEAR OFF THE COUPON** No, don't tuck it in your pocket! Fill it out and mail it to us without delay.

Every Engine guaranteed to develop 10% more than its Rated Horse Power

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Send me full particulars of your Engines, Grinders, Saws, Power Washers, Cream Separators, Pumps, Farm Trucks and Plows.

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promises for the future the brightest picture of national prosperity that was ever painted for an independent people such as the Canadians.

Alfalfa Maxims

To the farmers of Western Canada who wish to succeed with alfalfa, and they are many, the following maxims may be helpful:—

1.—Alfalfa must be inoculated.

2.—Alfalfa cannot stand wet feet.
3.—Alfalfa is a poor weed fighter the first year.

4.—Alfalfa needs a well drained soil.
5.—Alfalfa does not thrive when not cut.

6.—Alfalfa should not be cut too late in the season.

7.—Alfalfa should be cut when one-tenth in bloom.

8.—Alfalfa sod is hard to plow, and

its roots go deep.

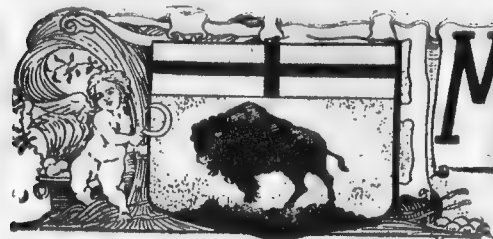
9.—Alfalfa is the prince of drouth resisters.

10.—Alfalfa needs a deep well packed seed bed.

11.—Alfalfa should not be pastured till well established.

12.—Alfalfa is best seeded with a drill.

13.—Alfalfa is best seeded without a nurse crop.



MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion Virden
President:
R. C. Henders Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson; Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

SOURIS DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

A meeting for the purpose of forming a County association was held in Souris last Friday, at which there were about twenty delegates in attendance. The territory embraced is from Nesbitt on the east to Hartney and Sinclair on the west, and from the C.P.R. main line on the north to the C.N.R. line on the south. The following officers and directors were elected: President, W. Lottian, Pipestone; vice-president, W. Jasper, Hartney; secretary-treasurer, Ed. Isaac, Souris. Directors: W. J. Barclay, Souris; J. Bowman, Houston; R. Fork, Pipestone; H. Evans, Reston; E. Overland, Stonehill; T. J. McGill, Carroll; R. Jackson, Hartney; W. J. McComb, Beresford; W. J. Brownlee, Sinclair.

Addresses were given by D. D. McArthur, of Hartney; Ed. Isaac, of Souris; Rev. J. G. Stephens, of Souris, on "The Political Situation of the Present Day," and by Roderick Mackenzie on "Why We Formed a Grain Growers' Association, and How We Can Make It a Success."

At the adjourned meeting in the afternoon Mr. Mackenzie delivered another address on "Terminal Elevators, and Co-operative Buying."

CARROLL BRANCH

Carroll branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association have paid their dues regardless of the fact that the spring rush is now upon them. They report 37 paid up members, which is a fairly good showing for that district. Keep up the good work.

ST. LOUIS GUILBERT

St. Louis Guilbert branch is a new one formed March 26, 1912. Started out with a list of 38 paid members. Great enthusiasm was displayed through the energetic influence of Mr. Maneer and others. Mr. Henders, president of our association, saw them safely through their initial meeting.

FOXWARREN

A few lines from one of our most progressive branches enclosing dues for 52 paid up members so far and \$23.00 for the Fighting Fund, also their congratulations for the good work accomplished by our representatives who went to Ottawa last month. They hoped "their shadow would never grow less." The Central association can assure them on that point. Foxwarren is one of our most promising branches and we wish them every success.

GRAYSVILLE

Graysville branch of the association reported 38 paid up members for 1912. We hope their numbers may increase.

ARCHIE BRANCH

The combined branches of Archie and Manson have produced \$76.00 for the Fighting Fund of our association. Also reported at Central office 46 paid up members this year, for Archie branch. We are looking for a report in this connection from Manson branch as well. There is no need of pointing out the activity of Archie branch. Numbers and figures speak.

BALMORAL BRANCH

Balmoral regrets that only 26 farmers in their district are members of the association. The secretary reports 26 members paid up. There are other branches we could wish that were in as good condition as Balmoral. We wish you every success.

BALDUR BRANCH

Baldur branch of the association have only 17 paid up members so far, but they will have many more in the near future, because of the sentiment expressed in their letter in this wise. "That a whole lot of farmers ought to be ashamed to be stealing a ride on the Grain Growers' wagon any longer and will pay up." We hope that Baldur will head the list in paying up.

SINCLAIR BRANCH

Sinclair branch report 18 members paid up to date for 1912, and ask for more receipt books. May they use them all, for we need a few more members out that way. The Central office thanks them for their congratulation on their success at Ottawa, and sincerely hope as Sinclair branch does that the farmers will stand by and unite with the organization.

EDWIN BRANCH

Edwin branch has 16 paid up members. There is always room for improvement.

DURBAN BRANCH

If Durban branch has just awakened with a membership of 35 what future prospects are in store for her? We are glad to hear of the quickened enthusiasm of Durban branch and hope they will be able to double their numbers shortly. Success to you.

ERICKSON BRANCH

One more new branch formed. A noteworthy memorandum regarding this branch is that they formed themselves without the aid of any of our officers, the co-operative plan being the basis of organization in that locality. The readers of the Manitoba section can readily see that the farmers' organization is taking root this spring. We hope to hear of many other localities acting on their own initiative.

L. B. GUSDAL, Sec'y.

ALBERT BRANCH

Albert branch is only a young branch yet with 10 paid up members. They hope to increase their holdings. Would advise more regular meetings with spicy entertainments which would appeal to the young people, and picnics in the summer when your work is done.

HAYWOOD BRANCH

Haywood branch of the Grain Growers' association are surely suffering from some malady and seem to be under hospital protection. Perhaps if we send a speaker out there soon the members will convalesce and perhaps be able to join us in the picnic frolics this summer. Don't forget, it will soon be here now.

ROARING RIVER BRANCH

A successful meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held at Roaring River branch on April 3, President Martin presiding. Mr. C. H. Spicer, one of the delegates to the County Convention, held at Swan River on the 18th March, gave a report of the meeting held at that point. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That we subscribe \$5.00 to the Fighting Fund."

"That a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. Hugh Allan in his present illness, and that we, the members, help him to get up his buildings."

"That we have a beef ring."

"That we view with disfavor the action of the provincial government in the appointing of a one man commission for the running of public utilities and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our representative."

"That we view with appreciation the action of our representatives in the businesslike way they gave their evidence before the Senate in having clause 'E' of the new Grain Act thrown out."

"That we appreciate the action of Messrs. Schaffner, Sharp and Cruise in the way they voted in clause 'E' of the new Grain Bill."

DAVID REID, Sec'y.

SPRINGHILL BRANCH

Springhill branch of the Grain Growers' association held their regular meeting on April 5. The vice-president, Mr. Harper, who has been spending the winter in Ontario, gave a short account of his trip, and a discussion arose over samples of wheat he procured from different millers in the East compared with grades here. The following resolution was passed:—

"That we appreciate the work of the

Senate in not allowing the sub-section E of the Grain Act to become law."

A. J. M. POOLE, Sec'y.

CO-OPERATION AT CORDOVA

The co-operative dealings of the Lornedale branch so far have only consisted of the purchase of a carload of seed oats in January, 1911, and a carload of flour and feed in December of the same year. It is hard to give any idea of how much was saved in the purchase of the seed oats. They cost the members 35½ cents per bushel net, and the chief advantage was in getting good clean seed and in not having to draw them very far, as the roads were anything but good in March, 1911.

The saving on the car of flour and feed was more apparent as there was a chance to compare prices. We ordered our car of flour from the Echo Milling Co., of Gladstone, Man., and saved on flour of the best grade 50 cents per hundred. The flour cost \$2.65 and was retailing at \$3.15 at the same time. We saved 35 cents per hundred on the bran, getting ours at 85 cents per hundred when dealers were asking \$1.10. We also saved 25 cents per hundred on shorts, getting it for 95 cents per hundred, while the price asked by dealers was \$1.20. The total saving on the carload was as follows:

	Our Price	Retail Price
222 sacks of flour	\$2.65	\$3.15
196 " bran	.85	1.10
18 " shorts	.95	1.20

The total saving on the car was \$163.25 and the flour has given entire satisfaction. We consider it the best made in Canada.

This association has never handled a car of twine, but several members have bought their twine from Franklin association, and the result has always been to their advantage. I think there should be more co-operative buying as well as co-operative selling and I think there will

be as soon as the farmers are aroused to the many advantages offered.

I don't think, however, that all the work in connection with it should be left to the secretary-treasurer of the local association, as is often the case, without any remuneration.

JAMES ALLAN,
Sec.-Treas., Lornedale Branch.
Cordova P.O., Man.

DIRECT LEGISLATION DINNER

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a Direct Legislation banquet in Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, May 8, at 8.30 p.m. It is expected that 300 will be present. A number of the strongest advocates of the Initiative and Referendum will deliver short addresses. The banquet will be the windup of the season and will be an indication of the progress of the movement in favor of this great and necessary move towards democracy.

Tickets are \$1.00 each and may be secured from the Direct Legislation League, 422 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

Heat holidays have been established by law in the elementary schools of Switzerland. Recognizing the well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

Monday, May 6, has been fixed by the government as Arbor Day in Manitoba.

Raise The Crop That Never Fails

Just sit down and write us for full particulars of the best business proposition you are likely to hear this year. Let us tell you, in plain words, how very little money will start you in the profitable business of poultry-raising The Peerless Way. Let us show you why it will pay you well

One PEERLESS user will sell 200-000 fowl this year

Scores and hundreds—twenty thousand people in fact,—all over Canada, are following The Peerless Way to their profit. More than eleven million dollars' worth of eggs were sold in Canada last year. Yet with all this output prices stay high for every sort of good poultry and eggs. The market is far bigger than the present product—and it grows bigger day by day. Poultry-raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's child. Pays better for the time and money invested. Profit is sure. Isn't overcrowded—and never will be.

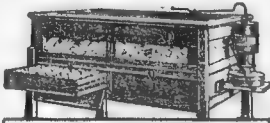
Poultry ought to be a side-line on every farm

The poultry-crop is the one crop that never fails. Every farmer certainly ought to make poultry a side line, at least—it is a certain profit for him, no matter how bad a year he may have with his other crops. And the Peerless customer need feel no worry about finding a market for all he wants to sell in the way of poultry or eggs. We look after that for him. We find him a buyer who pays the best market prices in spot cash.

Your credit with us makes it very easy to start

Your credit is perfectly good with us. You can equip yourself for successful poultry-raising, and you don't need ready money to do it. We trust you; and we will make the terms so easy for you that you will never feel the outlay. In fact a Peerless Outfit pays for itself and quickly, too.

to adopt the Peerless methods, to make use of the advice and aid of the Peerless Board of Experts—pay you well, and profit you speedily.



Let us ship you this. We will trust you with it, show you how to succeed, and give you a 10-year guarantee.

Within a month or so from this very day, you could have a poultry-for-profit business well under way.

Write and ask us to prove to you that success with poultry, The Peerless Way, is possible for anybody of good sense in any part of Canada. Get the facts about it. They are facts that will probably be new to you. Send for them—it's for your own benefit we suggest that you send for them at once, without another day's delay. Just use a post card, if you haven't a stamp handy—put your name and address on it—say "Show me"—that's all that's necessary.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
128 Pembroke Avenue
PEMBROKE, ONTARIO, CANADA

PEERLESS users get valuable help and service free

Besides finding a buyer for our customers' poultry-products, (which we do free of any cost to you) our Board of Experts stands ready always to advise, counsel, help with practical suggestions free,—entirely so, to Peerless users. These practical men have developed the greatest poultry business in Canada—The Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. Long experimenting in the hatcheries of this great plant brought the Peerless to perfection, and proved it as the one successful incubator for use in every section of the Dominion.

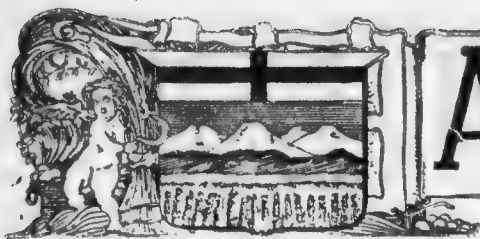
More than 20,000 PEERLESS users are successful

Poultry-raising with the difficulties taken out of it—that is the reason why The Peerless Way has proved profitable for over twenty thousand people, scattered all over Canada. There is not a reason on earth why it would not do as much for you as it has for the most successful of them. No matter where your farm is, you can do well The Peerless Way—and you won't need to depend much on plain farming, either.

Send right away for interesting offer and FREE very valuable information

You will know why The Peerless Way is the way to get profit from poultry, once you have read the big and plain-spoken free book we want you to ask for. With the book will come an offer to outfit you for poultry profit on terms that will meet your wishes and fit your means. Please write and ask for this now—make your start now—it will pay you to.

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head office, Pembroke, Ont. They will receive prompt attention.



THE AMERICAN BORN

A. Cochran, vice-president of the U.F.A., delivered a very interesting address at Delburne recently. Referring to the "American born" in Canada, he said he happened to be one of them himself, but did not think it should be counted against him, as it was not his fault, but thought it should rather be a point in his favor, since he had appreciated the advantages which Canada had to offer, and in choosing a place where he could give his boys a better chance in life, had taken advantage of the opportunities to be offered on Alberta's far-flung plains. And that he was more and more pleased with the conditions as he found them in Canada, and from observing the earnestness with which the people were endeavoring to solve their problems, he felt that Canada's future was safe. The United States, he said, had not always appreciated Canada. He remembered when Canada was regarded as a small spot on the map near the Arctic Circle owned by England and inhabited by a few Eskimos and white people.

Direct Legislation was not a new idea, it being in force in days of Greece and Rome as in choice between men and measure. The originator of the present system was a German printer, who made himself so obnoxious to the German government that he was banished. He fled to Switzerland, where his ideas, after being modified to suit the needs of the country were adopted with the result that Switzerland is today the most progressive nation on the face of the earth. From Switzerland the idea had spread to America, New Zealand and Australia.

Mr. Cochran discriminated between Government and Public Ownership of Railways, he being in favor of Public Ownership. In Russia the government owned the railways, but the people were no better off. The people, to benefit, must control the government. We at present delegate all our powers of control to the members of parliament, as they only can make laws. The power is acknowledged to rest with the people, but they are asked to delegate it to one man among them. Direct Legislation will keep the power in the hands of the people who will not be asked to delegate it to another. When a government pledges the credit of a country for twenty-five millions of dollars to build railways and then to turn them over to one man, they have given something away that does not belong to them. So long as this condition of affairs is allowed it will be possible for private corporations to corrupt a sufficient number to gain what they desire. The present age is one of combinations and trusts, which is the natural result of our system of government which makes them a necessity to successfully compete. Our government on one hand is creating them by its conditions and on the other hand is trying to choke them off. Mr. Cochran showed how we were paying tribute to Standard Oil and other American trusts here in Canada at the present time and exposing the methods of stock watering, over capitalization and rebating which were necessary to protect shareholders and kill competition. If the people owned the government it would not be possible to do these things, which at present are necessary for survival. By Direct Legislation we will make our representatives more honest by removing temptation from them, as the corporations will know that they are not final court of approval, but people may assert power at any time and over-ride acts of their representatives.

There will always be corruption as long as the owner of property is not user of same. By referring to Switzerland he showed how government operation of railways was a success, likewise all public utilities could be profitably operated by the government as are our telephones and post offices, under which system poor and rich alike receive justice and fair play.

ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

In speaking of the power of the people in being able to recall a public servant, he was of the opinion that there was no danger of the power being abused, but thought that the people would act in a conservative manner like the German, who having heard that a certain bank, in which his savings were had gone insolvent rushed to the bank and demanded his money. The teller started to pay it out to him, whereupon the German said: "You have enough to pay me then?" "Oh, yes, certainly." "All right; I don't want it, but if you can't pay it, then I want it right away quick." So the people demand the right of control, but once they have that right, will be as is shown by actual example, very slow in using it. In conclusion, he said that with the energy put into the working out of her problems, high standard of education and culture, favored climatic conditions, energy and wisdom of people, he was certain Canada would reach the right solution.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

On Feb. 29, Bellcamp Union held their annual meeting in the Bellcamp schoolhouse. The members combined business with pleasure by having the honorary members present. Farm organization was the only business dealt with. After a program of songs, solos, recitations, organ and violin selections the ladies served lunch and then after a short dance the meeting adjourned, everyone having enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

ALLAN M. CAMPBELL,
Sec'y-Treas.

Sunnydale Union met on March 2, when terms and quotations for gopher poisons and formalin were laid before the members. It was decided that all farmers interested in this matter furnish the secretary with the quantities they require on or before Saturday, March 9 when the order will be placed. In reference to the proposed establishment of a cream route, the president stated that the committee appointed to organize the route expected to meet on Monday, March 4 and that after that date he would be in a position to deal fully with the affair and answer any questions connected with it which members cared to ask. Official circular No. 2 was read and after some discussion it was decided that the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. G. E. Foster and Hon. Frank Oliver be advised that the Sunnydale Union recognizes the necessity of terminal elevator facilities being provided by the Government at the Pacific Coast immediately, as this will be one great step towards insuring the Alberta farmer against the repetition of the present grain blockade.

F. WOOD,
Sec'y-Treas.

Queenstown Union, No. 160, held a meeting in the Pioneer school on March 29. The secretary was instructed to write to the Central office for new constitutions, also 100 membership cards. The Union decided to purchase a carload of posts from a B.C. firm. It was also decided to hold an entertainment and dance in the Pioneer school on May 24, for the purpose of raising money for the Organization Campaign Fund inaugurated by the Central office. The entrance fee will be 50 cents for men. Ladies free. The money taken in will be turned over to the Central office with the exception of \$10 which is to go for prizes given to the three boys bringing in the largest number of gopher tails.

J. GLAMBECK,
Sec'y Treas.

March 28, 1912, marks a day to be remembered in the history of Berrywater Union, U.F.A. On that date it had been decided to hold a social evening at the schoolhouse and an invitation had been sent to the Provincial Secretary, E. J. Fream to be present. However, as he was fighting the farmers' battle at Ottawa and doing even more good than he could do at home his place was taken by the Assistant Secretary, P. P. Woodbridge,

who gave an interesting address on some of the past work together with the hopes and aspirations for the future. We were also indebted to Mr. Macomber of Queenstown Union and Mr. J. Glambeck, secretary of the same union for addresses. Many visitors from both Queenstown and Sunny Glen Unions were present, several of whom very ably assisted us in the program of the evening and to whom our best thanks are due. It was proposed and seconded that Berrywater Union take advantage of the opportunity to show their appreciation of the association and a collection was taken to go to the Campaign Fund just started by the U.F.A. As a result \$7.25 was donated and Berrywater Union thus had the honor of having sent in the first donation. We must admit, however, that this opportunity to get ahead of our brother unions was due to getting news of the fund at first hand. At the close of the program of songs, recitations, etc., an excellent supper was served by the ladies. Dancing then followed and was kept up with good spirit until 5 o'clock in the morning. About 100 people were present.

F. BADEN,
Sec'y-Treas.

A good attendance of farmers was at the last meeting of Veteran Union and the membership is rapidly growing, nine new members being added at this meeting. Our president, Mr. Rice Jones, announced that through the co-operation of the members arrangements were completed with regard to willow fence posts and that these were available to the members. One car of posts has already arrived at Coronation and another is on the way. Director Jury opened a discussion upon the advisability of building a U.F.A. hall at Veteran, and upon motion this was left over till the next meeting. We had an interesting debate upon "Resolved that farming in Alberta is a failure." The judges unanimously decided in favor of the negative forces led by Mr. Dowler. The affirmative, led by Mr. Jury, handicapped as they were with the more difficult contentions to maintain, produced logical arguments and made the debate very instructive and entertaining.

J. A. BRENNAN, Sec'y.
Wheat Belt, Alta.

Battle Valley Union has been doing good business since the organization was effected a short time ago. The members have completed a petition for a telephone line from Oxville to Edgerton. A large quantity of formalin has been ordered and arrangements are being made for a supply of gopher poison. We also have had an interesting discussion on the subject of early vs. late seeding to secure early maturity of crops and thereby lessen the danger of frost. The majority favored early seeding. At our next meeting the principal subject for discussion will be "Deep or shallow plowing."

F. W. HEARD, Sec'y.
Edgerton, Alta.

Lone Star Union has unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"Whereas the government of Alberta has ignored the demand of the U.F.A. for compulsory hail insurance, and whereas the said government has not given us any form of hail insurance to protect us through loss by hail, and whereas the said government has withdrawn government hail insurance, and whereas the said government has opened the door to private hail insurance companies who in a year of large losses can never pay all the farmers insured in their company, and whereas the said government is doing nothing to help us in regard to grain congestion in the future, and whereas said government is leaving large tracts of thickly settled country without railroad accommodation, and whereas said government is spending money for public buildings in the cities that should be spent in railroad relief to those parts so that we will not have to haul our grain thirty or forty miles, leaving us at the mercy of the moneyed interests, and whereas

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Hon. President:
James Bower Red Deer
President:
W. J. Tregillus Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream Calgary

Vice-Presidents:
First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.
District Directors:
Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Beyington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strone; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

the present government will not find us railroad relief; and whereas the Lone Star local has guaranteed the government enough subscribers for a rural telephone line to this district from Taber and we cannot get satisfaction from same. Therefore be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Alberta, at the next provincial election put a candidate in every rural riding in the province."

J. B. HURSH, Sec'y.
Alby, Alta.

The last meeting of the Sundial Union was well attended and the consideration shown the Western farmers through their petitions and representatives protesting against any changes being made in the car distribution clause of the Grain Bill was discussed at some length. From the outlook we are bound to conclude that the present government is controlled largely by the Eastern capitalists and if the acts to date are a fair sample of what they have in store for us our condition will grow worse and we must look to the further establishing of co-operative enterprises for temporary benefits. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Whereas capital does not produce wealth and by no just law, contract or rule of order can be entitled to receive a rate of interest greater in proportion than the risk incurred in its operation, and whereas when such rate of interest is drawn from the brains and industry of those engaged in making it productive, it can have no further claims upon labor, and whereas the production of labor is now utilized to not only pay excessive interest on actual capital, but also to pay the same rate on watered stocks which represent no true value and often in excess of the actual capital involved, and whereas we believe the ceaseless conflicts between capital and labor arise from the aggrandizement of capital to take from labor this unjust hire. Therefore be it fully resolved that we are in full sympathy with the cause of labor to secure its just reward and that we will use our united and individual influence to help them obtain the same."

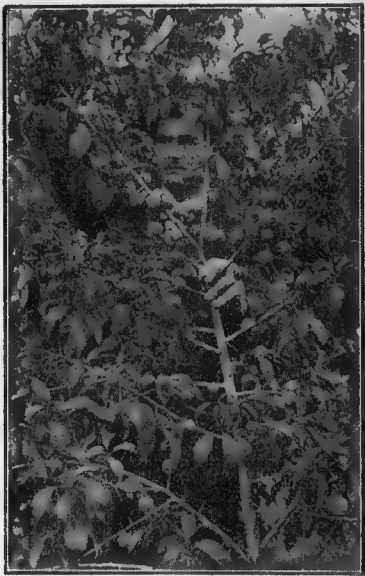
JOHN GIBSON, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

Twenty members were present at the last meeting of Sunprairie Union and four more were added. The president opened the question box and the New Zealand loan system was discussed. The probability of successfully operating a beef ring was considered and will be decided upon at a later date. A committee was appointed to visit one of our members who is ill. Orders will be taken for posts at the next meeting and it is expected we will be able to order two carloads.

H. A. DENNISON, Sec'y.
Stavelly, Alta.

Gleichen Union is adding to the membership roll and looking after a lot of business. At the last meeting besides adopting several important resolutions the members present subscribed \$5.50 towards the organization fund. In the matter of farm loans it was decided that the government should be asked to enact legislation to enable the farmers of Alberta to obtain money at from three to five per cent. interest. We believe that when the government guarantees the bonds of railway companies for large amounts, even to the full value of the line, and as the railway and all other branches of industry depend on the farmer, that the farmers are entitled to an equal privilege in obtaining cheap money.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.



A Five Year Old Cheney Plum Tree on Island Park Nurseries

Island Park Nurseries

Portage la Prairie, Man.

B. D. WALLACE . Prop. and Man.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

WE desire to draw your attention to our splendid list of Home Grown Nursery Trees, which are all grown on our Nurseries at Portage la Prairie. Every kind of Forest Trees, small Fruits, Flowering Shrubs and Strawberries; besides, Norway Spruce, American White Spruce, Colorado Blue Spruce, and Balsam Fir. Sold direct to the consumer. : If you are interested

Drop a Post Card for Price List.



THE SERVICE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

Even the front of this Slicker is WATERPROOF. See our patent REFLEX EDGES, out of sight when coat is buttoned, that guide every drop down and off. Another proof of

FISH BRAND QUALITY

SOLD EVERYWHERE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

TOWER CANADIAN LIMITED TORONTO.



A TREATISE

on the Horse—FREE!

We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely at small expense. Read what Leo Cadigan, of Elmira, Ont., says: "I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks, time".

And Mr. Frank French, of Blanche, Que., writes: "Please send me your valuable Treatise on the Horse. I have used three bottles of your Spavin Cure this season with great success and find it a sure cure for Spavin, Splint and all kinds of sores on horses."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

DR. R. J. KENDALL COMPANY
55 Essexbury Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

A CHAMPION OF RECIPROCITY DIRECT LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

David Raiton, sr. of Sintaluta, Sask., who is contesting South Qu'Appelle in the coming provincial election outlines his platform as follows:—

"I have no very great interest in either of the political parties, but as party government is the only kind which we have today, and as independence within the party is the only kind that under present conditions of political sentiment ever gets a chance to take part in the work of legislation, and as the liberal party on the important question of reciprocity is in line with the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people, I have accepted nomination at the hands of the liberals of South Qu'Appelle, but without any string to me. I neither defend the past action of the party nor make promises on its behalf for the future. I am nauseated with the selfishness and arrogance of Eastern protectionists, who, not content with preventing us from buying where we like, are impertinent enough to say we must not sell where we want to.

To my mind, Direct Legislation is a more important reform than any other, as having in it the power to cause the public interest to triumph over private interests. With this weapon in their hands the common people can rid themselves from the exactions of those who mercilessly pillage them, under forms of law. I am a believer in public ownership of Public Utilities, particularly the means of transportation. I agree with the liberals in their too tardy recognition of the rights of the province to the natural resources within her borders. I go further, however, than mere acquisition by the province to fritter away to political favorites and corporations and would have such natural wealth as for example, cement, conserved and developed by the state for the use of the people. As you are aware, when the first rumors of the cement merger were being whispered about, I made a futile effort to induce the Saskatchewan Government to acquire a cement deposit, manufacture cement, use it on public works and also supply it to the public at cost for the building of homes and for local improvements.

Trusting this statement of my position may be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours for progressive legislation,
DAVID RAILTON, Sr.
Sintaluta, Sask.

QUESTION DRAWER

Questions on all matters affecting the interests of Western farmers will be answered in this column, provided they are of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in would take a large amount of space and occupy a great portion of the time of The Guide staff. Enquirers should write on one side of the paper only and must give their full name, not necessarily for publication.

UNPROTECTED WELL

Ques.—"A" owns a section of scrip land on which there is a well unprotected. "B" has a bunch of horses on the range, one of which gets into this well and dies. Can "B" collect the value of the animal, and must he prove that "A" dug the well?—A.G.R., Alta.

Ans.—"A" would be liable to "B" for the loss of his horse. "B" would not have to prove that "A" dug the well but would have to prove that "A" had knowledge of the well and the dangerous condition in which it was left.

IN DIFFICULTIES

Ques.—I bought a section of land from a company and a payment was due November 21, 1911. I did not get threshed and could not make the payment, and the company gave me till May 6, 1912. My crop is still unthreshed, and I am still unable to pay. I also have 400 acres of land ready for wheat and have no seed. What can I do?—J. H.

Ans.—Your best course is to explain the circumstances to the company and ask them to wait until your grain is threshed. Under these circumstances it is hard to believe that they would refuse to do so, as you would, of course, pay interest on the amount overdue.

CATTLE EATING STACKS

Ques.—My grain is not threshed, and my neighbor turns his cattle out to feed on my stacks. Can I sue him for damages.—H. J.

Ans.—The answer to this question depends on the herd law in force in your district. In some districts the herd law is only in force during the summer, and if it is so in your district you should have need your stacks for your own protection.

CANADA'S BEST SEEDS

Standard Varieties of Highest Improved Strains and New Varieties, all Selected and Tested for Success in Western Canada

Get these Seeds and our Copyrighted Booklets on Gardening in the West!

MENSURY SIX-ROWED BARLEY	BROMH
BREWER TWO-ROWED BARLEY	WESTERN EYE
STANDWELL TWO-ROWED BARLEY	SIBERIAN MILLET
FLAX, PARAGON BRAND	GERMAN MILLET
LONGFELLOW FODDER CORN	COMMON MILLET
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HARDY ALFALFA	JAPANESE MILLET
TIMOTHY	DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Stocks True to Name---when you plant them they produce what you expect

Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited

WINNIPEG - CANADA



\$6.25

DAIRY QUEEN CHURN

This Churn revolves on hardened steel roller bearings insuring a smooth easy running machine. Can be operated either by hand or foot enabling operator to read or sew while churning.

SAFETY TOP PREVENTS PLUG FROM FLYING OUT WHILE CHURNING

Barrel is made of thoroughly seasoned wood carefully selected. Frame is of wrought angle iron well galvanized and securely braced. Easily washed and thoroughly sanitary.

To obtain butter in the shortest time, the churn should make about fifty revolutions per minute. With properly ripened cream butter will then form in about 30 minutes.

PRICES

99 M 514—1 gallon. Price.....	\$5.75
99 M 515—15 gallons. Price.....	6.25
99 M 516—20 gallons. Price	6.95

Before ordering any farm goods always obtain our price. We can make a generous saving after all freight charges are paid.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Want, Sale and Exchange

Rates: One week 10c Six months 40c
 Two weeks 20c Three months 20c Twelve months 75c
 Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade some kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-tf

235 ACRES, 3/4 MILE WATERFRONT ON Beaver Lake, 100 acres under cultivation, all fenced, two and three wires; house, stable, 40x40 ft. log and frame, shingle roof; all high land with sandy shore; \$25.00 per acre, all cash, or \$30.00 per acre, half cash, balance 3 to 10 years, 6 per cent. A. J. H. McCauley, real estate, Tofteld, Alta. 39-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION in Saskatchewan, 12 miles east of Humboldt and 7 miles south of Carmel on Canadian Northern, \$1,000 worth of frame buildings, 2 wells, 85 acres broke, all can be broken, black loam soil, adjoining farm sold for \$25 per acre; price \$3,000; any terms to suit purchaser. For further information write Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alta. 37-18

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, FENCED, large house, barn to accommodate fifty cattle; 80 cattle, team horses, few implements, well, plenty of water, 3 1/4 miles from station, open quarter adjoining. Apply Guide, S. Moores, Eastleigh, Invermay, Sask. 39-2

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask. 39-2

WINIFELD, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

FOR RENT OR SALE—STOCK FARM, ONE or more sections. John J. Myers, Minnewakan, Man. 39-2

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-tf

FOR SALE—320 ACRE FARM; 270 CULTIVATED, 50 pasture; fenced, fair buildings, good water, three miles from four elevators. Apply owner, Wm. Lamb, Methven, Man. 34-6

FARMS AND WILD LANDS FOR SALE ON Vancouver Island; good markets; splendid climate; state requirements. M. Storey, Nanaimo, B.C. 34-6

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF CHOICE improved fruit land, located in Creston valley. For particulars apply Box 27, Creston, B.C. 35-2

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE — ONE 25-H.P. FAIRBANKS—Morse gasoline and kerosene tractor engine; worked only twelve days; suitable for plowing; also 32x50 new McClosky separator, feeder, bagger and blower and eight barrel gasoline tank; all for \$3,500. Terms to suit. Apply Wm. Pattison, Wawanesa, Man. 35-6

WANTED—FLOWING, EITHER STUBBLE or breaking by the acre, Eastern Alberta or Western Saskatchewan. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Alfred Linschbury, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 36-6

LOST, STOLEN or STRAYED

FOUND—ONE WHITE AND RED BULL. Came to my place October last year. Owner can have him by paying expenses. Apply John Munroe, Wellwood, Man. 37-6

LOST — ONE BLACK MARE, SEVEN years old, also one brown gelding, four years old, both with halters on, branded T-horseshoe on right jaws; twenty-five dollars reward offered. Robert Montgomery, Minnedosa, Man. 39-2

SITUATIONS

MANAGER FOR THE BENITO FARMERS' Elevator Co., Ltd., Benito, Man.; none but first class men need apply. Reply, stating experience, age and salary, either for eight months or year, to Charles W. Banks, Sec. Treas., Benito, Man. 39-2

BARRISTERS

H. L. ADOLPH, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary, Conveyancer; money to loan. Brandon, Man. 39-2

SEED GRAIN

FAMOUS ALASKA WHEAT, GROWN FROM seed procured from originator, Henry Adams, Idaho; grown on breaking; yields three times as much as Preston; have reduced my price, \$2 per bushel, f.o.b. Benito; also 300 bushels Banner oats, 50 cents bushel, bags 25 cents extra. George V. Cooke, sec. 20, 35, 29, Thunder Hill, Swan River, Man. 35-tf

TWELVE HUNDRED BUSHELS MENSURY barley, also timothy seed, free from noxious weed seed, \$15.00 per 100 lbs. Charles Nelson, 511 Spence St., Winnipeg, Man. 37-tf

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SEED FLAX free from frost and weeds, first prize at Moose Jaw fair, fourth at Saskatoon; \$2.75 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Otto Swenson, Box 810, Moose Jaw, Sask. 36-4

WANTED — POTATOES, IN CARLOTS; state varieties and price; shall also be pleased to hear from localities where potatoes can be bought in smaller quantities. H. Oltman, Macoun, Sask. 39-3

"HANDPICKED" FLAX—WE HAVE A limited quantity of our own grown flax seed from a crop which we handpicked in the field to prevent the possibility of its containing noxious weed seeds. Farmers who are particular about the quality of their seed are invited to write for a sample and price. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Willoughby-Sumner Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask. 39-2

"WEE MACGREGOR" POTATOES FOR seed, \$1.00 per bushel. Walter Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 35-2

FOR SALE—3,000 POUNDS OF CHOICE timothy seed. Price \$12.50 per hundred pounds at Dacotah. C. Winslow, Dacotah Siding, Man. 39-2

PURE BRED SEED FLAX—PREMOST variety, two weeks earlier than common flax; hand weeded three times in field; cleaned three times in granary and absolutely free from weeds. Price, \$8.50 per bushel, bags included. Western Distributors, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. 36-6

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS per bushel. Hull-less, barley 75 cents per bushel. Ernest Emery, Lakedemay, Alta. 37-6

EXTRA SUPERIOR WELL-RIPENED FLAX, cleaned, plump, bright. Why not sow the best? Limited quantity, \$3.00 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. S. V. H. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 38-2

500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Pelson P.O., Sask. 39-2

CLEAN FLAX FOR SALE; \$2.25 PER bushel, sacks free. T. Livingstone, Lawson, Sask. 38-6

FOR SALE — CHOICE STRAWBERRY plants, Senator Dunlap and Warfields, \$5 per 100. M. J. Barnes, Quill Lake, Sask. 39-2

BANNER OATS—WE HAVE ABOUT 3,000 bushels good, clean seed oats of the Banner variety grown on new breaking. They are free from seeds or noxious weeds and show strong germination power. Price 60 cents per bushel, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Regina. Special price on car loads. The Mooney Seed Co., Ltd., Willoughby-Sumner Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask. 39-2

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—GROWN ON breaking from clean seed. First class, \$2.25 per bushel, including bags. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 36-3

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.—\$2.75 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES, \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. O. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 37-6

BANNER OATS—ONE CAR FOR SALE; price 50 cents per bushel, clean. James Davidson, Melfort, Sask. 37-6

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES AND HELP THE Sprucevale Orphans' Sunshine Home by ordering spruce trees from Fry. Native spruce, four inches of soil on roots, nuts and cranberries, average height 18 inches, \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100; all prepaid. Thomas Fry, Canora, Sask. 34-6

CLEAN FLAX SEED, GERMINATION TEST 97 per cent.; price, \$2.25. F. Whitfield, Chaplin, Sask. 39-2

MOTOR CYCLE

FOR SALE—MOTORCYCLE, INDIAN 5, magneto. Box 81, Plumas, Man. 38-6

POULTRY

WHITE ORPINGTONS, BARRED ROCKS, two pens each; Orpingtons headed by Son of Moore's famous first prize Madison Square Garden bird, splendid cockerel; eggs, fifteen for three dollars; Rocks, beautiful birds, layers and payers; eggs, fifteen for one dollar fifty. Eureka Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 39-2

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs; first pen, \$1.50; second, \$1.00 per fifteen; six and eight per hundred, guaranteed. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 39-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED White Wyandottes, White Rocks, \$1 per 13. White Rock Cockerels, \$1.50 each. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 39-6

EGGS FOR SALE—PURE BRED RHODE Island Reds, \$1.50 per fifteen. Samuel Meek, Blockwood, Sask. 37-6

S. O. BROWN LEGHORN AND R. C. RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching; great layers; 75c per thirteen; \$4.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 37-10

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 37-18

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 PER fifteen; \$5.00 per fifty; \$8.00 per hundred. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 36-13

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS —Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM PENS HEAD-ed by second prize pen cockerels; fourth prize cockerels, 42 in class, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1912, and other sons of third prize cockerels, 1911, 43 in the class, one setting, \$2; three settings, \$5. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man. 37-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS eggs, from prize winning and good winter laying stock, at \$8.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Frank Holmes, 717 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 32-13

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BUFF ORPING-tons and single comb White Leghorns; \$2.00 for fifteen, Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 35-6

PURE BRED S. O. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$3.50 per sixty; \$7.00 per 100. W. M. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 35-2

BUFF ORPINGTON AND S. O. WHITE LEG-horn eggs, from prize winning stock, \$1.50 per setting. T. A. McDonald, Deloraine. 39-4

EGGS FOR SALE AT \$2.00 PER SETTING of fifteen, from very choicest pure bred Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 37-9

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.50, f.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 39-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and hens. Price \$1.50 each. Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta. 39-2

S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. E. W. Anderson, Fleming. 34-13

EGGS FOR SALE—WHITE ROCKS AND S. O. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices, Mrs. S. Carruthers, Umatilla, Man. 37-6

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs, \$1.00 per sitting of 15. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 34-13

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS, SITTINGS OF eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfield, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask. 39-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PRIZE WIN-ning stock Barred Rocks, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per 15; R. O. B. Leghorn and R. O. Rhode Island Reds, \$2.50 per fifteen. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 38-6

ONE DOZEN PURE BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. Bent-dahl & Quandt, Churchebridge, Sask. 39-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, SINGLE comb Buff Orpingtons and S. O. White Leghorns for sale; eggs, \$1.75 per sitting of fifteen. O. F. Brewer, Ashville, Man. 39-2

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSEE, MAN.—BUFF and white Orpington eggs, \$2.00 per fifteen. Stock sold out.

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-tf

NOTICE

In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time.

G. G. G.

POULTRY

HATCHING EGGS — ALBERTA'S BEST Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, winners at the big poultry shows. We hold silver cup for best Barred Plymouth Rock Edmonton Poultry Show. Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50 and \$5.00 for fifteen. White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 and \$3.00 for fifteen. Incubator lots, \$8.00 for 100. Mating list free. Clute & Walker, Vegreville, Alta. 39-6

BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 39-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, from great winter layers; prize winning birds, with free range; \$1 for 15; \$6 for 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 32-13

McOPA FARM, BRED TO LAY BARRED Rocks, winners at four of Southern Manitoba's largest fairs, 1911. Indian Runner ducks; eggs both breeds, \$2 per setting, three for \$5. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 36-6

FOR SALE.—WHITE ORPINGTONS. A few cockerels from \$3.00. Can supply a limited number of eggs this spring at \$3.00 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5.00. Birds have free range. Arthur O. Stratton, Clear Stream Farm, Clearfield, Sask. 39-2

MISCELLANEOUS

BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS FOR SALE; shop 20x40; gasoline engine, Trip hammer, grinder, drill and Newby tools for general work; cash or terms to suit. Apply Box 8, Grain Growers' Guide. 39-2

WANTED—PRICES ON BINDER TWINE, lumber, fence posts, flour and feed, coal, cement and machinery in car lots. Baildon Farmers' Trading Company, Limited, Henry Milne, Secretary, Baildon, Sask. 37-6

I AM SOLE AGENT IN CANADA FOR THE Great Western Fly Trap; territorial rights for sale to manufacture this world beater. Nice occupation at good profits. Address W. W. Herrick, Eyremore, Alta., Can. 36-6

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Binfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-tf

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-tf

WANTED TO SELL—LUMBER AND CORD-wood to Grain Growers' Association, in car lots. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arbog, Man. 37-6

TWINE — ROSEVIEW UNION, NO. 63, wants quotations on binder twine in ton or car lots, delivered at Acme, Alta. L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta. 39-2

SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL mail you Bulletins on Flax Growing. Manitoba Linsed Oil Mills, St. Boniface, Man. 35-26

WANTED—FLOUR MILL IN WESTERN Canada; state full particulars. Box 84, Pincher Creek, Alta. 39-2

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

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Breeders' DIRECTORY

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STOCK

FOREST HOME FARM—OLYDESDALES, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks, several stallions, one and two years, good ones; mares and fillies, imported and home-bred; Yorkshire fall farrow and spring pigs, both sex; a splendid yard of B. P. Rocks; eggs \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations: Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 88-11

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED AYRSHIRE BULL, five years old; great stock getter—three yearlings of the true dairy type. John H. Trimble, Vegreville, Alta. 89-6

FOR SALE—ONE OLYDESDALE STALLION, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. E. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, three years old, color roan, true to type; cash or easy terms. A. Norton, Creek Farm, Senlac, Sask. 89-3

FOR SALE—THE PURE BRED PERCHERON stallion Le Perche, No. 59574. Harry Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 85-2

JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 8 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE —Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WADELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

W. J. McCOMB, BERESFORD, MAN.—IM-porter and breeder of Red Polled cattle; the farmer's cow; stock for sale. 89-13

BROWNE BROS., NEWDORE, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale. 85-26

OLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE—Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 85-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Plets, Lipton, Sask. 84-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

PURE BRED DUREC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Olydesdales. Stock for sale.

THOROUGHbred HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale. H. A. Mitchell, Mitchellton, Sask.

DOGS

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND FULL-grown, farm-bred from workers; prices, \$3.00 to \$50.00, according to sex, age and style. H. C. Graham, Tring, Alta. 89-6

AUSTRALIANS WANT FREE TRADE

A writer in the Sunday Times, of Perth, West Australia says:—

"The discussion in your journal on the above subject is a healthy sign of the times, and another proof of the fact that political parties are not made but grow. The ability to discuss such an important subject on the part of so many of your correspondents shows clearly enough that the question has been one of serious thought for a considerable time past.

"There can be no doubt that Protection has completely failed to produce the results claimed for it; in fact, the cry for the New Protection admits that Protection is not the 'goods.' There can be no doubt in the minds of those who follow the question out that trusts and combines are the outcome of Protection; therefore there is every reason for the opening up of the fiscal issue, and a demand for the abolition of taxes on food, clothes and the many things used in living, to combat the increasing cost of living we have to face today. But there is another factor that also plays an important part in the increasing cost of living, and that is the increase in land values.

The Single Tax

"Rent, in fact, is land values going into the pockets of private land owners, and land values arise from the growth and development of the State, and not from anything done by the land owner himself, and we have here a fine substitute for the present taxes on food and clothes, machinery and houses, and the many other taxes which help to artificially increase the cost of living. A tax on land values takes for the purposes of the community the values which the community makes, and would leave us without the necessity of putting taxes on industry, which we experience today.

Proportional Representation

"Then our electoral laws require radical reform by providing for proportional representation, so that we may grant to every section of the community its right to its fair representation in our legislatures. Under our present laws 51 per cent. of the people can get 100 per cent. of the seats in Parliament. This is obviously unfair, undemocratic and absurd. Proportional representation would produce a legislature which would be a State in miniature, a true democratic object, and in every way highly desirable. This should be followed by another necessary reform, elective ministries, which would have a very desirable effect on the political 'combine,' which is evidently growing up in Australia to-day.

A Practical Party

"What is required to satisfy the practical people of Australia is a practical party with a practical policy. The abolition of taxes on industry, with the substitution of a tax on land values, proportional representation, and a faith in Australia, justified by its boundless potentialities, would, in my opinion, just about fill the bill. There is plenty of evidence abroad to show that the Conservative-Labor Party and the Liberal-Conservative Party are nearing the end of their tether, and the time is ripe, and rotten ripe, for a new party."

REAPING THE FRUIT

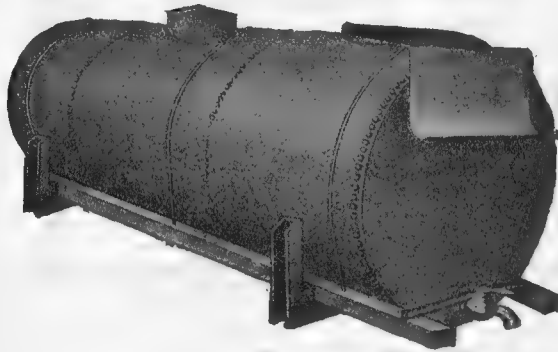
The conservative party is reaping the fruit of its own folly in coming to the rescue of the Senate of Canada fifteen years ago, when it could have joined hands with the liberals to secure the abolition of that body. In this country the second chamber has never been anything more than an assemblage of doddering, desiccated derelicts, not more than ten of whom in any given year were even suspected of good intent. In this country it is proverbial that when a man becomes absolutely discredited in politics and an impossibility as a candidate, his party rewards his "past services" by making him a Senator; when the party is out of funds and wants to "touch" some coxcomb who desires the word "Honorable" in front of his name, the same process is resorted to. The situation at the present time in this country is as though a gang of "work'us" men were entitled to review and veto the decisions of an ordinary municipal council. There are still in the archives of the department of Secretary of State a series of petitions from all the Legislatures of Canada praying for the abolition of the Senate. If the Borden Government is wise, it will dig them out and lay them at the foot of the throne. The Asquith administration, with its record for curbing the House of Lords, would hardly refuse to implement them in the British House of Commons.—Toronto Saturday Night.



"This one thing I do"—that's the spirit that has made the Ford the universal car. All Fords are alike in essentials. Only the bodies are different. We make but the one car—seventy-five thousand of them this year. Therefore, the low cost—and high excellence.

Nowhere is there another car like the Ford Model T. It's lightest, rightest—most economical. The two-passenger car costs but \$775, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ontario, complete with all equipment—the five-passenger but \$850. Today get latest catalogue—from the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Madison and Eleventh, or directiv from our Walkerville factory

HEAVY GALVANIZED TANKS

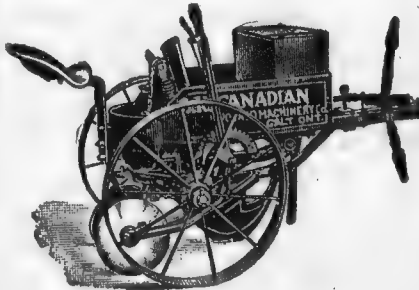


Manhole Hollowed out to hold Barrel
Screw Plug in Manhole
Faucet at End
One or Two Compartments
Strongly Braced
Shipped from Regina to Save Freight to Customers

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You can plant Potatoes as easily as you rake Hay—with This Machine.

It saves you all the back-breaking labor—the weary stooping—and the tiresome days of work. This machine—which is as easy to operate as a horse rake—enables you to plant from four to six acres of Potatoes a day.

"O.K." Canadian Potato Planter

opens the trench, drops the seed, covers with moist soil, and marks for the next row—while you ride on the machine and drive the horses.

Not much work in this, is there? And there's money in Potatoes. The average price last years was 60c. a bushel—and in February this year, Potatoes sold for \$1.60 a bag in carload lots.

Get an "O.K. Canadian" Planter this year and plant more Potatoes.

"O.K. Canadian Potato Cutter"

enables you to cut from 5 to 7 bushels of potatoes an hour. Beats hand-cutting, doesn't it?

"O.K. Canadian" Sprayer

enables you to spray four rows of Potato Plants at once. Another time saver.

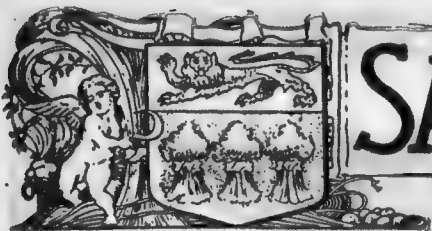
Write for descriptive catalog and book "Money in Potatoes".

We also make Cattle Stanchions, Sanitary Stalls and Water Bowls.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LIMITED, GALT, Ont.

NOTICE

In future all ads. must be in our office Seven Days in advance of date of publication; also all changes and cancellations must reach us Seven Days in advance. Kindly help us by sending your ads. in time. G. G. G.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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INFORMATION WANTED AND SUPPLIED

I have been made one of the directors of the local association at Macklin, and I am writing for information on how some of the older associations have proceeded in order to procure monetary benefit to their members. I would also like information of any co-operative plan, stores and elevators that the association have. How are the duties of directors defined by the association and in what manner are they to direct work of the subordinate association. A reply will be greatly appreciated.

JOSEPH HERSCHIEDER.
Macklin, Sask.

Yours of March 18 to hand and noted. We note you have formed an association which meets some seventeen miles directly west of Luseland and we understand that you are one of the directors. The association was not formed with the idea of paying cash dividends on the dollar membership fee, and the institution is not a corporate or even a co-operative trading concern, but if you will note the constitution, it was formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of grain growers as a whole, realizing there are certain conditions affecting the transportation and marketing of grain, also legislative enactments, which affect all grain growers more or less alike. The organization was formed to furnish a medium through which all the grain growers might express themselves, make suggestions to the Legislature and Parliament by a properly organized body having the necessary equipment for that purpose, and the \$1.00 membership fee is simply the members' contribution towards furnishing machinery or equipment to carry out the findings of the body as a whole. Of course it is quite a difficult organization to finance. No one seems to like to pay out a dollar without getting a quid pro quo in their hand instantly. Then every time we create some new organization to perform a special trading function they seem to get possessed of the idea that the proceeds from the operation of that function is for the individual benefit of the limited organization so formed. For instance the Grain Growers' Grain company at Winnipeg, is an outgrowth from this association and whenever you ship a car of grain to them you give them 1c. a bushel commission; or \$10.00 per thousand, fully 50% of this is profit, while all you pay this association is \$1.00 a year, half of this is for your local, only 50c. coming to the Central which is altogether too small a sum to protect the vast interests of its members. Then the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., another outgrowth of this association, may save you thousands of dollars in handling your grain or operating their elevators but not one dollar out of their earnings comes into the funds of this association. They can do the co-operative buying and selling you speak of, but it cannot be done under the association's charter, and it is thought better to keep the association separate from trading functions in order that it may have more force in connection with legislative matters. This makes us always hard up financially, but we have our Life Membership fund into which a member pays twelve years' membership fees in advance and we make him a life member. We invest the \$12.00 and the interest from it pays that member's dues to the Central for all time. Then we have the Emergency Fund for the reception of special donations where people whose conscience is developed may put a portion of the money this organization has saved for them already.

The duties of the directors of a local association are much the same as the directors of any other institution. Directors should direct, the manner, kind, time and place of meetings, questions to be discussed, make preparations by securing speakers so that the questions may be fairly well put before the members and an intelligent decision secured, extend the organization, develop plans for the securing of members, and persuade them to pay liberally into the funds of the association, either into the Emergency Fund or by becoming Life Members and

generally take the responsibility of making the association fulfill the function for which it is formed. I enclose a copy of the constitution, read it carefully, also the proposed amendments in black type, note the instructions on the inside of the fly leaf. Digest well the little pamphlet "The Association and its Work," invite all the rest of the directors some evening to your home, have a cup of coffee and a few sandwiches prepared, a few apples or oranges, read this little pamphlet over aloud, comment as you go along. Then let one of the others read this address "The Engine of Democracy," and another this memorial that we presented to R. L. Borden last summer when on his trip west and compare it with the action of the last session of Parliament. Watch for our circular letters and see that they are presented to your meeting. See if you can arrange for a big picnic in your neighborhood, invite all the wives and daughters for miles around, provide time and place where a speaker may have a living chance to make himself heard, that he may present the affairs of our association to the people. Let him ask them plainly if they expect the organized bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, carpenters, barbers, engineers, firemen, track layers, or any of the other labor organizations, or the Boards of Trade of our cities to sit up nights discussing farmers' problems, planning carefully how they can pay the farmer more for the things he produces and sell him the things he has to buy at a cheaper rate. Ask them if they really expect the city people to organize for the purpose of making things more pleasant for the people who live on the farm. Ask the farmers of your vicinity if they think that they, the men who own the land, live on it, build the roads and the school houses, grow the food for all the people, kill the weeds for all the people and pay all the taxes no matter by what name it is called—in fact, if they, the farmers who make the country, really have any right to consult with each other or organize in order to secure data and discover if they really are getting fair play in the distribution of the wealth they create; or if it is their business to take any active part in the administration of the affairs of the country. Ask them if they think their business begins and ends within the bounds of their line fence, and what ought to be done with men who cannot, or will not, look after their own class interests.

By the time you have got this all done I should like to hear from you again.
F.W.G.

I contracted a cough at the convention which is now worse instead of mending, therefore I cannot take up this organization work, notwithstanding my willingness. I realize that the time has come for me to make way for younger men. Also, no matter how willing I may be, I feel that on existing lines no more can be done, nothing less than a Western Farmers' Parliamentary Party will do, and that, your executive does not appear to feel equal to or our resolution along these lines from Eyebrow would not have been smothered by your resolution committee.

WALTER SIMPSON.
Brownlee, Sask.

Daybreak branch held their meeting on March 23. Among other business transacted, the meeting passed a very strong resolution opposing and condemning the action of the government acted upon, i.e. clause E. in the Grain Act, as we all believe that it is nothing but an indirect way of refusing the farmers their privilege to load cars of grain over the platform, and by doing this simply puts the farmers back in the old position of compelling them to put all the grain in their elevators. Therefore we beg of you to send a strong complaint representing the farmers of this district to our Hon. Members of Saskatchewan, showing our opposition to such an unfair act.

HUGH ROBERTS, Sec'y.
Daybreak, Sask.

Mr. Robert Roe, who has been secretary of the Grand Coulee association for the

past five years has resigned. He began the duties of secretary on five dollars a year and as the association grew his salary increased until the present time his salary was thirty-five. During his five years of service he has done good work for the association and in his going we not only lose a prominent grain grower but a pioneer and one of the men who have helped to make this Province what it is. Mr. Roe resigned on account of his leaving the country.

W. S. WANAMAKER, Sec'y.
Grand Coulee, Sask.

At our meeting on April 2 there was a general discussion on the contagious diseases of animals as affecting glanders, which ended in passing a resolution asking the government to amend the act so as to allow horses which show no outward symptoms to be quarantined for a period of at least thirty days before being finally condemned. Also that the remuneration be raised to two-thirds of the actual value of horses which there is no possible doubt are glandered and full value where they are condemned on the evidence of the Mallein test alone. We think the association should take this matter up with the government as this disease is getting to be a serious matter and the present valuation is out of all proportion to the value of horses at the present time.

ALEX. BIRD,
Sec'y Cut Knife G.G.A.

ASSOCIATION FOR WOOD DALE

The farmers of the Wood Dale school district and vicinity have organized a local association of the Grain Growers with sixteen paid up members, which membership we expect will be doubled in the course of a week or so. The following officers were elected: President, Charles W. Larsen; vice-president, J. C. Little; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Wilson; directors, Charles O'Neill, E. W. White, M. J. Cockery, J. R. Coupland, Felix O'Neill, B. E. Mason.

Please send us immediately necessary forms and literature and all information for conducting the business of the association and oblige.

C. W. WILSON, Sec'y.
Lafecche P. O.

WALDRON CELEBRATES

The loser's side in the recent membership contest put up the big time on Wednesday last when we had songs, recitations, also selections from the Waldron brass band and finished with a dance. Unfortunately we were unable to get any speakers up on the platform. Enclosed please find \$4.50, which brings our paid up membership to 84 for the year 1912. I am still after members. It takes four more to double our last year's membership. No more meetings will be held till end of June so have nothing to report since last meeting held on the 30th of March.

H. R. WAIT,
Sec'y Waldron G.G.A.

START WITH SEVENTEEN

I have great pleasure in informing you that on March 22 we organized at Mr. N. J. Davies' a branch of your association. We had a very successful meeting with a good attendance of both ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was opened by a splendid program, being rendered by local talent, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. We enrolled seventeen members and have some new material in the form of members in sight which we know will be a credit to the association, and expect a good membership in the near future.

The following officers were elected: President, D. Coupland; vice-president, N. J. Davies; secretary-treasurer, H. North; directors, T. D. Palmer, F. North, H. Wiseman, Gordon Davies, Charles H. Coe and R. North.

I enclose money order for \$8.50, one-half of money paid in and await your instructions.

H. NORTH,
Sec'y Palmer G.G.A.
Gravelbourg P. O.

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE

Please find enclosed \$29.40 which we would ask you to kindly forward to A. R. Gould, of Manor, this being the net proceeds of a ball held in Bergstrom's Hall a few nights ago for the purpose of contributing to our director who is so faithfully and loyally working for the interests of the farmers. This is part of our appreciation to him. We felt as if some means ought to be brought about to help him and we proceeded with this course and are advising you to send the draft to him as it may be a means of encouragement for other associations to help "their" director, that the director may receive something better than "hot air" for compensation. The ball was well attended considering seeding was in progress, which shows the interest the farmers take in the G.G.A.

JAMES MOSIER, Sec'y.
Wauchope, Sask.

I drove out last Friday to a place called St. Dennis, a place you will find marked on the map in T. 37, 1 West of 3rd. I was able to effect an organization which promises to be in the near future one of our finest sub-associations. It is a French Roman Catholic settlement and about thirty farmers enrolled themselves as members. The Rev. Father Bergerson also became a member, which will not be without influence. There are also English, Scotch, Irish and American farmers there and it was very pleasing to see them come forward and enroll themselves as members of the G.G.A. to fight together in a common cause. Mr. Gauthier, the president, was able to interpret what I had to say. Some French literature would help greatly.

JOHN EVANS,
District Organizer.
Nutana, Sask.

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ties, have sometimes produced fair crops of fruit without cover. These two varieties, hardy as they are, will sometimes fail without protection. To ensure a good crop of fruit, cover is necessary. The plan of protection followed is to bend the canes to the ground. This is done best with a two-tined fork, at the same time pressing with the foot at the base of the plant. Two men are necessary to perform the work expeditiously, one covering the canes as they are bent over, with sufficient earth to hold them down. In the case of strong plants, especially where they have been pinched back and have made a very stiff, stocky growth, it will be necessary to loosen the earth at the root with a digging fork, to allow of bending the plant from the root. This will reduce the danger of snapping the canes. Bending or laying down the canes should not be undertaken when they are frozen, as they are liable to be broken. The canes may be put down before frosty weather and the covering completed later on. The canes should be put down in a straight row, with the tops all in one direction. A furrow may then be turned with the plow toward the row on each side, and the work of covering completed with a hand tool. For the hardest sorts simply laying the canes down and covering them with sufficient earth to keep them down will often prove sufficient protection to ensure a good crop of fruit. There is always, however, danger of severe weather with bare ground, and in such case a good cover of earth entirely over the canes will be found necessary for nearly all varieties. A mulch is sometimes added to the earth cover. In case of severe weather with little or no snow on the ground, many varieties will require the mulch, if only lightly covered with earth.

Diseases

Good cultivation is the best safeguard against disease. In the case of plants that have fruited for a number of years—say six or seven years—it would, perhaps, be better to cut and burn the plants and plow them up should disease appear, and start again with fresh plants on new soil. Plants for a new plot, however, should not be taken from a diseased plantation. A change of variety is also sometimes advisable, where disease of any kind has gained a foothold. Some varieties will be found much less subject to disease than others. This is true of all fruits as well as raspberries. Plants showing any tendency to disease should be dug out and burned. Prompt treatment of this nature may check the spread of some troublesome or fatal malady. Most plant diseases spread to others of the same species or variety. Some spread rapidly and some slowly. A great difference will be found in the disease-resisting powers of different varieties, and sometimes one variety will be proof against a disease which has ruined another variety growing in close proximity.

Should Have Made a Will

Children Neglect Aged Mother.

A sad case was brought to the attention of a charitable society recently, when they received an application for relief from an elderly woman.

Her husband had been prosperous, but died without leaving any will. The widow did not insist on her rights to a third of the estate, but turned everything over to the children, believing that they would look after her for the balance of her life. She had lived with one after another of her married sons and daughters, and her story of the way in which she was treated causes a very serious reflection on the ingratitude of children.

The main point is, however, that it is not fair for a man to leave an unprotected and inexperienced woman the responsibility of deciding on purely business affairs. It was the plain duty of the husband, as it is the duty of every person, to make a will. There is no excuse, because it is no longer necessary to employ a lawyer or incur large expense—the BAX Will Form can be obtained for 35 cents. Accompanying each form is a specimen will properly filled out and full instructions for your guidance.

The BAX Will Form filled out and witnessed by two friends is absolutely binding and indisputable.

For sale by all druggists and stationers, or sent on receipt of 35 cents by the BAX Will Form Company, 275G College Street, Toronto.

While this immunity may exist in the case of certain varieties, it is nevertheless not wise to give any form of plant disease an opportunity to spread. Plants that have been dug or pulled up on account of disease or apparent weakness from any cause, should be burned at once. This is the most convenient and the surest way of destroying disease germs or equally destructive insects which may infest the plant. Anthracnose is a common ailment of the raspberry, particularly the black varieties. This affects the canes, which take a spotted appearance. This affection has not been troublesome here. Burn affected canes and treat with Bordeaux mixture. Curl leaf has been observed amongst raspberries here. The first indication is a curling of the leaves. Later the leaves dry and the affected cane dies. The fruiting canes are first affected and the maturing crop is usually destroyed or of very poor quality. Later in the season the new canes are affected. Burn affected plants. Red or orange rust is another disease of the raspberry, affecting the foliage. It is first noticeable by a sickly appearance of the plants, and later a bright colored rust will be found on the under side of the leaves. Spraying with the usual fungicides is a preventative. Cutting and burning plants as early as possible is desirable. While very little trouble has been experienced from any of the raspberry affections in these provinces, it is well to be on the watch, and to know how to detect and overcome them.

There are many insects which attack the raspberry. A recent bulletin prepared by the Minnesota State entomologist gives a list of eighteen different insects which are troublesome to the raspberry. Several of these are cane borers, the remedy for which is to cut out and burn affected canes, while the insects in some form are present. Affected canes can usually be readily located. When the insect bores or punctures the new growth, the cane will usually assume a drooping and wilted appearance. Paris green sprays kill all leaf-eating insects. So far we have had little trouble from raspberry insects in our prairie provinces.

Varieties

There are a great many good varieties of raspberries offered, especially of the red sorts, but the number of really hardy varieties, viewed from the standpoint of our climatic conditions, is not extensive.

Turner—The best known variety here. A red berry of medium size and excellent quality. Fruit rather soft for shipping, but perhaps the best berry for home use or local market. First degree of hardiness.

Philadelphia—Equal to Turner in hardiness and one of the most prolific fruiters known, but not of first-class quality. Fruit medium size, purplish red color, soft and of indifferent flavor.

Dr. Reider—A variety which resembles Turner, but not as fine quality and not quite as hardy, though it may be classed as a hardy sort.

Loudon—A very fine berry, both in quality and large size. Dark crimson color. Equal to Reider in hardiness.

Shipper's Pride—Medium size, bright red, firm fruit. A good shipper, but of secondary quality. Very hardy.

King—A new red variety of promise, but not tested long enough here to report upon with definiteness.

Minnetonka Ironclad—A new Minnesota variety which has rapidly become very popular. Fruit large, crimson color, firm and excellent quality. A heavy cropper and hardy. The canes are of a drooping habit, somewhat resembling the Philadelphia.

Cuthbert—A well known variety which has been largely grown for years in the East, but not hardy enough for extensive planting here.

Marlboro—An early red variety, desirable for market. Large fruit, of secondary quality. Fairly hardy.

Golden Queen—This is the best yellow berry, but it is tender and will require very careful winter protection. Several growers about Winnipeg claim to succeed well with this variety. The Caroline is a much harder yellow variety, but not of as good quality.

Purple Varieties—Some growers claim to have had good results from Schaeffers, but there is no purple variety that we can recommend for general planting. The Schaeffer is a tip-rooting variety.

Black Varieties—There are quite a number of good tip-rooting varieties. In selecting these the low growing sorts are perhaps best adapted to our climate.

Continued on Page 31

GOPHERS!



ANTON MICKELSON
President

Kill Them Before They Ruin Your Crop and Soil

Every year the gophers rob you of 3 to 5 bushels of grain per acre. They eat the seed, the tender shoots and the juicy joints. They keep throwing up non-productive soil, little by little, until eventually they ruin your farm. The farmer with gopher infested land, has a mighty serious problem on hand. Why don't you use Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison? Thousands of farmers who have used it say it does the work thoroughly, cheaply and quickly. One 75c box will kill all the gophers on an 80 acre field. So

75c Saves \$200 to \$400

because there are at least 2000 gophers in an 80 acre field, and each gopher costs you 10c. And every pair raises about 36 young ones a year. Why don't you stop that big loss this year—now. Go to your druggist and get a box of Kill-Em-Quick, or order direct, postage prepaid, if your druggist does not sell it. It is absolutely guaranteed to do the work. If it fails, I personally will refund every cent of your money. Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical poison because it kills the most gophers per dollar invested. Mickelson's

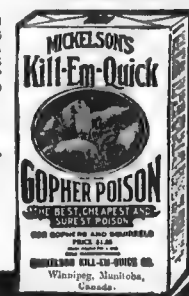
Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

will rid your fields of gophers, squirrels, field mice, pocket gophers and prairie dogs for less than one cent per acre. It has a peculiar odor and taste that is attractive. It draws them like a magnet and the merest atom taken into the stomach kills them instantly. It doesn't merely sicken them—it kills. Dead pests are the only kind it pays to have on your farm. Right now is the time to put Kill-Em-Quick into your fields. It is easy to use, quick-acting and cheap. Ask your druggist. Don't take anything except Kill-Em-Quick, the guaranteed Gopher Poison.

Write Me a Postal Quick

I want to send you my free book that tells you how to kill every gopher on your farm—how to save \$200 on every 80 acres—how to use Kill-Em-Quick for best results. Mail me a postal or letter now. Address me personally.

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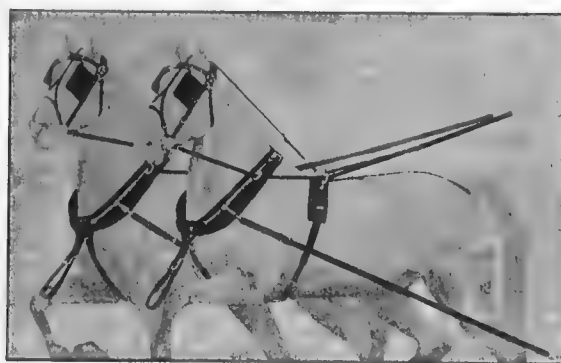
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And we positively offer it to you for \$29.00 cash.

We also carry harness of all makes, prices ranging from \$10.00 upwards.

Have you seen our extensive Catalogue of Hardware and Harness Specialties? If not, write us and we will mail you one.

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Freight paid in Ontario, south of North Bay. Outside deduct 1-2c. per foot and you pay the freight.

Painted fence, green or white, add 2c. per foot to above prices. Scroll top walk gates, to match, \$3.00. Drive gates, \$6.50. I supply fencing for every purpose direct from factory and save you big money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Remit money order (any kind) or registered letter.

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Single birds, \$3.00 each.
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Other sized pens on application.

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This poultry is from the best utility breeding in Canada, and all raised in 1911. It affords a splendid opportunity for western farmers to get a good foundation stock.

Single birds and either single or double pens may be purchased direct from the car during the entire day, as per schedule below:

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The Simpson Produce company, Princess street, Winnipeg, Man.
F. J. Robinson, care Regina Poultry association, Regina, Sask.

P. Burns & Co., pork and beef packers, Calgary, Alta.

Or may be sent direct up to and including the 22nd of April, to:

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G. G. G.

The Great Law

Continued from Page 7

I've got the Government behind me. How'll the boys take it?"

"They'll be madder'n Old Nick. He's good pay, if he ain't exactly sociable." And then Ruth came in with outstretched hand and a shy smile.

"Land! but I'm glad ter see yer, Dick! Whatever brought yer over in this direction?"

Sieby was never vacillating. "You, of course. But I'm no sooner here than I must be movin' on, worse luck." The cook suddenly bethought him of duties that would take him into the yard, and the two were left alone.

"Now, look-a-here, Dick," entreated the girl, "you know right well that I like yer better'n any of the other boys, but I don't sort o' hanker after yer the same as I would if I cared an awful sight, an' it makes me feel mighty ashamed of myself every time yer go out o' yer way ter be extra nice ter me. Please let me be."

"Ruth, that I won't. I simply got ter have yer, if yer think so or not. I can't fergit yer, an' I won't try ter neither. I git thinkin' pretty hard all these long days an' nights I'm alone in the woods, an' yer can't never know how lonely an' blue an' achin' I am fer yer. I kin hear yer sighs in the winds in the leaves; I kin see yer eyes in every patch of blue sky above me, an' at night, when the rapids are talkin' by my tent, I keep starin' up, fer I'm certain I caught yer dear lips laughin' or cryin' or callin' me ter come ter yer." She turned her head so she would not see the expression in his face, and extended her hand as if to push him away.

"Oh, no, no, Dick! I got ter stick by ma. I'd hate myself else. She's all alone in the world an'—"

Sieby had never found her so weak as now. He felt himself mastering her, crushing down opposition. On his tongue quivered a myriad of arguments, promises, beseechings. He sprang over to her—and suddenly paused. One of Newcombe's guests stood in the doorway.

"The doctor would like to see you a minute, Ruth." The girl followed the man without looking back, and left Sieby in bitter impatience.

For a quarter of an hour he smoked moodily and waited, while Ellis knocked about among the pots and pans. Then word came down that he was wanted in the library.

Here he was confronted by the doctor and a background of immaculate sportsmen. Ruth was leaning with her back against a table, her hands behind her. She did not look up as Sieby entered, but kept her eyes on the rug at her feet.

Newcombe addressed him brusquely. "Mr. Sieby, I'm aware of your feelings towards Ruth, here. If you still persist in arresting me, understand that she loses her job immediately. You know as well as I do what this means to her. Of course, you'll be the sole one to blame for it, and I can't see how she'll have much respect for one who treats her as shabbily as that. Indeed, she has as good as told me already that her love for you will depend on your action in the matter. Isn't that right, girl?"

Ruth's cheeks glowed like poppies, but she did not lift her head, nor answer. Sieby felt himself shaking with rage and helplessness. Her silence lent belief to the other's threats. He stood at the cross-roads of Duty and Love, and all his passions urged him in the latter direction. Loyalty and honesty towards an indifferent Government became a little matter. And yet the very instant he spoke, honesty towards himself ruled his tongue. His voice was cold and uncompromising:

"Can't help it, sir. Yer must come ter Lunenburg with me. We'll leave at dawn, please."

Ruth gave one short, hysterical laugh, beyond Sieby's power of interpretation, and fled from the room.

"All right, my man," snarled the doctor; "you'll wish you hadn't before you're through with it. I'll go with you, for I'm anxious to see the authorities on my own account." The warden retired in silence and made straight for his canoe a half mile below. That night he was left undisturbed, for there was not a person employed by Newcombe, with the exception of the cook,

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Brookfield, Desford, Man.,
Feb. 19, 1912.

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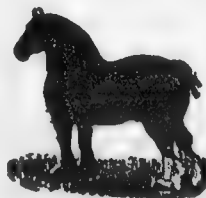
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W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALBERTA



he believed, who had not turned against him. Very little he cared for his whole-sale unpopularity when his mind was tormented by the treatment of Ruth. For the first time he had lost all hope of winning her, and the world seemed dead and sodden. He did not sleep, but sat with his feet to the fire, his back against a log, and waited for the pale, groping fingers of daylight to draw the black veil of night from the heavens. Then he boiled a quart of strong coffee, listlessly put a patch on a rent in the canoe, and waited miserably for the arrival of his prisoner.

Presently Newcombe came, accompanied by one of his guests and three guides. There was no exchange of courtesies on either side, and Siebly kept his canoe well in advance of the others. For three days the party travelled down the river, only pausing for meals and sleep. The doctor remained in a sullen rage that flippant remarks of his companion failed to lighten, and the warden might have been alone for the scant notice he took of the others.

Then the fourth morning they struck the main Miramichi and an accident happened that came near making a continuation of the voyage unnecessary. When they reached the head of Bad Rapids, a bit of rough water well deserving its name, the two rear canoes were lashed together, the better to withstand the heavy seas that boiled from the centre ledges. This would have been all right if the course had not been so narrow and tortuous. As it was, the difficulty in guiding such a craft made the act foolhardy in the extreme. Before the doctor's party had got more than half started an eddy threw them on a jagged point of rock, ripped the two canoes apart and twirled them bottom up. In the roar and chaos and terrible confusion it was every man for himself, and luck the greatest benefactor. Because of it they all reached one shore or the other, some by clinging to the canoes and bits of baggage, and others by being thrown into quiet eddies, with the exception of Newcombe. He had lost his presence of mind from the start, and, choking and struggling frantically, was swept down the whole course of the rapid. He was soon insensible, and it was owing to that—for then the currents shot him between the rocks like a bit of driftwood—that he escaped being broken to pieces.

Siebly, who had gained the foot of the rough water with nothing more than a spraying, had seen the catastrophe, thrown himself ashore and started up to the rescue. As Newcombe drifted by he waded out to his waist, and, in spite of the wrestling waters, managed to hook his canoe pole in his clothing and drag him within reach. Slowly, laboriously, with possible death confronting him if he lost his footing, he edged back to the shallows and finally drew the unconscious man on to the sun-baked shingle.

It was some minutes before rubbing and brandy brought him to. He sat up weakly, shuddering as his eyes and ears caught the baffled fury of the

OUR YOUNG TREES

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Reliable Lawn Grass Seed is the quickest grown and makes the best and greenest lawn. No other mixture can equal it. Per pound	.40
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rapids. Andrews, his fellow sportsman, explained the details and grudgingly admitted Siebly's part in them.

"You mean to tell me that fellow went in there and rescued me!" gasped Newcombe. He rose and slowly stumbled down the beach to where the warden and one of the guides were working over a much-battered canoe. Fumbling in his dripping clothes, he drew out a large gold watch and chain and held them out on a shaking palm. "Here, my man, take this for saving my life. You deserve it."

Siebly straightened up, eyed the man contemplatively a moment and then stooped again to the canoe. "No, thank yer," he muttered. "I only done my duty. I've made ter take yer out ter the law an' I'm goin' ter do it. That's all."

Color slowly returned to the doctor's puffy cheeks, and he gnawed the edge of his whiskers. "Good heavens, if you're not the limit!" he snarled and retreated to Andrews for sympathy, the watch still dangling from his fingers.

"I offered the fellow this for his deed, and he as good as threw it in my face. He's the surliest brute it has ever been my lot to meet, curse him!"

His friend was dazed at the warden's lack of appreciation. "Well, what more can you expect? I don't believe these coarse backwoodsmen are capable of gratitude or any of the finer feelings. Better leave him alone." Which advice the doctor followed, much to Siebly's comfort.

Some hours were wasted in recovering bits of baggage from the lower pools and in making the two wrecked canoes water-tight again. But the following day they reached a small railway station and travelled in safety the remainder of their journey.

Both were anxious to have done with the other, so without waste of time they made for the departmental building. Newcombe's rage for the warden still stood. The gratitude for his rescue had lived a short life, had died indeed with the other's refusal of the gift. He easily believed it had been done, as Siebly said, out of mere duty to the Government, not because he was an affluent and important individual whom it was an honor to serve.

The despair in Siebly's brain left scant room for aught else. He had held to his duty mechanically, whatever the

consequences, with no idea of reward, praise or blame. He had lost what he held dearest in life, but he had remained true to himself. Soon he would be back in the solitudes, soothed by the rain and wind and waiting for his wound to heal.

They entered the brown-stone building and made for the Crown Land offices. Mounted heads, stuffed birds and huge maps surrounded them. From an inner office a snowy-moustached man emerged and shook Newcombe's hand vigorously, nodding across at Siebly at the same time. "Come in, come in, doctor. How are the woods treating—" and the closing door clipped the sentence in two.

For fifteen minutes the warden waited without once shifting his feet, with the patience taught by the wilderness. Then Newcombe emerged, gave him a lordly and triumphant smile and went out. Siebly found himself before the Deputy Surveyor-General at last. He began to speak, but was stopped with a wave of the other's hand.

"Now, warden, you needn't explain. I know all about it. You've been carried away with your sense of importance. You've been rude and domineering to a very influential gentleman—one who is spending a great deal of money and bringing the kind of sportsmen we want into this Province." Slowly the meaning of the words dawned on Siebly's brain. He looked the Surveyor-General straight in the eyes. "Sir, I did my duty as I swore to."

"You outdid your duty, warden. You made a grave blunder in accusing him of a third offence. It happened to be the second accident of that kind, which a paltry fine would have covered." Siebly knew this was a lie, but held his peace. "I believe," he went on, "that I made a big mistake in putting you on that section and will transfer you to the upper Restigouche, where Tom Morgan now is."

"Thank yer," returned Siebly quietly, "yer needn't bother. I resign right here. Farmin' is good enough fer me, I reckon. Good day ter ye." And without further word he went through the doorway.

Newcombe's threat had been fulfilled all right. He had lost about everything but life and courage now. He would buy a little farm on the St. John, one he had already had distant dreams

of, but in the meantime he would go back to Plaster Rock and see his people.

That evening he entered his own village, but, instead of moving down towards the piles of spruce slabs and sawdust by the mill, and his father's house beyond, he turned his feet up a rise to a small white cottage standing back by itself.

He rapped on the red door, and it was as if his knuckles beat on his own heart. The grass-grown path, the luxuriant clumps of hollyhocks and dahlias, the lace curtains in the windows beside him, brought the girl as near to him as if she were there in the flesh. The sense of his loss had never been so poignant, so unbearable as now, when he stood surrounded by the familiar associations, and yet an alien and an outcast from them all. He must see her mother and give her news of her daughter and never again put himself to the torture of this. Now he heard footsteps in the hall, and, though he knew they could not be hers, he felt his hands tremble and his lips go dry.

The knob slowly turned and the door swung back. Ruth was standing before him, her eyes alight with welcome—and something more. Next instant his arms were about her and his face was buried in her hair. Dimly he realized she had been expecting him, that she did not protest, that the world had grown warm and peaceful again, that loneliness had left him forever. And finally she pushed him gently away, her face pink with blushes, and said bravely, "I knew yer would come, Dick."

He laughed gladly. "But, Ruth, I reckoned yer wouldn't have naught to do with me after the way I acted?"

"Did I say so, Dick?" No, that nasty doctor said so, maybe, an' I jest kept quiet ter see what yer would do." She paused and gazed at him seriously. "Do yer know if yer hadn't been brave an' done yer duty that way I don't believe I would have ever a-known jest how much I do love yer. I know now, though." He seized both her hands.

"And what about ma, eh?" "I was thinkin' maybe yer could take ma erlong a me. Yer'll son git ter ker fer her nigh as much as me, I'm certain." "Now yer had better be kerful, Ruth Saunders, fer I'm mighty nigh that a'ready!" His voice was severely warning. "Of course she'll stick to us, bless her. Let's git in an' break the news."



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What Can Be Done To Prevent Rust

By Prof. L. Bolley, North Dakota Agricultural College

Rusting of cereal grains is one of the most difficult problems the farmer has to deal with. From time to time as each rust epidemic comes on we get many letters asking what can be done. It is easy for anyone to see that it is a difficult proposition to arrange any plan of cropping which will do away with wheat rust, for the reason that it is an infectious disease distributed from plant to plant as the crop grows in the field; wind blown from field to field. The red or orange colored spores which cause the red color on the young growing grain are cut off in countless numbers from parasitic mould like filaments which bore into the wheat plant and run between the cellular parts of the plant, breaking out in certain points to form large masses of spores.

A rust sick plant is sick inside; that is to say is parasitized. Every time a viable rust spore falls on a young wheat plant and there is sufficient moisture to germinate the spore a new infection spot is made from which the disease spreads internally. Wheat rust also attacks a number of wild grasses so that there is always a supply of the spores to be blown about by the wind and the crop attack is light or heavy largely because of the moisture conditions of the atmosphere. If there is not sufficient moisture to germinate the spores then there will be no large attack of rust, but if there is plenty of dew and damp weather at the right season then the crop is apt to be largely infected.

It is possible that if fields were properly sprayed at the proper time some advantage would come from the spraying work, but the fact remains that nobody knows just when to spray, and also there is great difficulty in getting any solution to moisten the leaves of the wheat without destroying it. The fact also remains that carefully conducted spraying experiments have failed to stop the development of wheat rust. Spraying for the prevention of rust, therefore would seem to be for the most part out of the question.

Use Plump and Treated Seed.

During a number of years, however, we have been working upon the mode of attack by rust and have learned some valuable facts, one of which is that wheat rust very often attacks the wheat grains internally, causing the grains not only to shrivel but sometimes masses of spores are found imbedded inside the bran layers. We have not been able to prove that these internally rusted seeds actually produce rust in the field but we have collected a lot of data which would seem to be very good evidence that in some manner the disease does come more or less from the seed. One thing is certain; that plump, bright colored seed wheat, under the same conditions, gives a much better yield of wheat than the shrivelled grains, and rust does not seem to be able to cause as much damage in the following crop upon the straw which comes from such plump seed. Late experiments in this department show that shrivelled wheat may be due not only to rust but to numerous other fungi, some of which live internally in the straw, and some of which persist in the soil, and the old stubble. When rust is present and these diseases are also present there is apt to be very little, if any, plump grain produced. To make the story short, farmers must quit raising wheat after wheat on the same ground, in order to escape the root diseases. Next, they must raise their own seed. Our experiments seem to prove conclusively that a more resistant type of wheat can be procured by using the same method that we have previously used in producing resistant flax. At least we can produce a better yielding type of wheat by saving always the plump seed from off the old ground than by getting equally plump seed from some other source.

Farmers must cease using for sowing purposes shrivelled, light weight grain which has been subject to moisture-moulding conditions. Only plump bright colored, No. 1 hard wheat should be used if the farmers are to hope to increase the present yield of grain in the state.

This seed should be thoroughly disinfected by the use of formaldehyde to destroy any root blight and other spores that may be dusted upon the outside.

The field should be broken up into small enough area so that the wheat

should not come on the same land more often than once in four or five years. Between wheat crops there should be at least one or two cultivated crops or thoroughly bare summer-fallow, the corn or potato crops being preferable. The rotation should be of such a nature as not to harbor any of the wheat diseases—corn, flax, wheat, grass, pasture, etc., giving the old wheat stubble a chance to be thoroughly decayed in the soil before a new seeding of wheat goes on the land.

The wheat soils of the Red River Valley are not exhausted or materially reduced chemically, but are generally in a thoroughly unsanitary condition, due to the introduction of all the diseases to which wheat is heir.

MANITOBA GRADUATE'S APPOINTMENT

The position of assistant superintendent at Brandon Experimental farm, has been filled by the appointment of Milton Tinline, a graduate of Manitoba Agricultural college, who obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in May last. Mr. Tinline, who is a native of Manitoba, having been brought up on his father's farm near Elkhorn, has been

for the past few months in charge of the seed testing laboratory at the Agricultural College.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

Ques.—Would you kindly advise me through your paper of the best method to deal with the following:—I sowed 85 acres to flax last year from which I harvested a fair crop. The soil is a good sandy loam. I intended plowing and sowing as early as possible this spring to barley. I have since thought of seeding down to timothy along with barley. How much hay per acre should I reasonably expect next year, or if left to seed what is considered a fair average crop of good clean timothy seed? Would there be a ready market for seed such as we might expect to receive, and at what price? Also is there a ready market in the West for Buckwheat and peas?

J. A. K. Grayson, Sask.

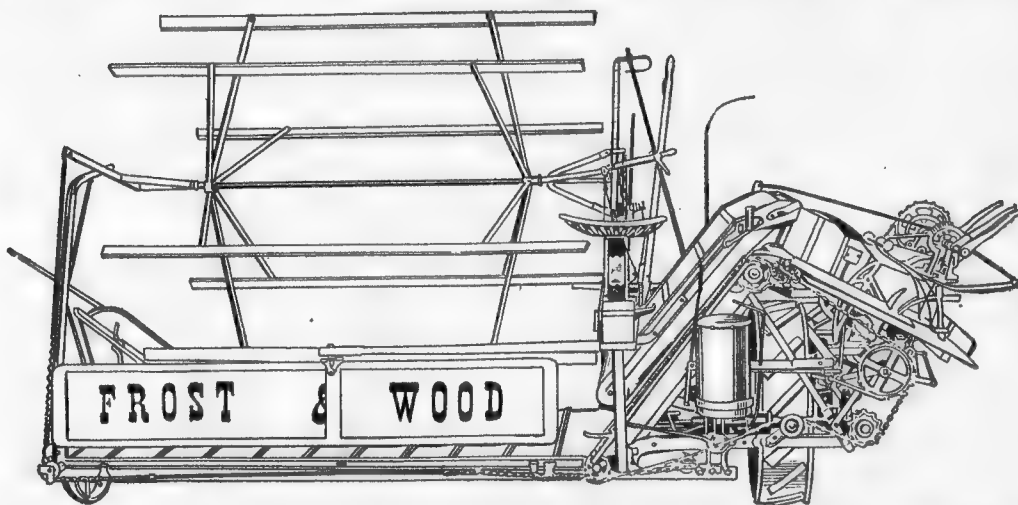
Ans.—The question of sowing grass crops with a nurse crop is a very debatable one at the present time in Western Canada, and experts can be found on both sides. Prof. Bedford of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in his reports points out that he has found it satisfactory to use a nurse crop with timothy both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but prefers to sow either Brome or Western Rye Grass without a nurse crop. Six

pounds of timothy seed per acre would be enough seed to sow, and do not sow more than two bushels of barley to the acre. From 1 to 1½ tons of hay could be expected from your timothy, but as a rule the seed crop received is very variable and might range from 4 to 8 bushels per acre. Regarding the price of seed, this also varies considerably, and as you doubtless know timothy seed is more expensive this year than it has ever been in the history of the West. From information gathered it is learnt that seed firms have been buying seed in bulk from \$12 to \$15 a bushel, the price depending of course on the condition of the market, and the quality of the seed. One firm stated that three years ago timothy seed was worth \$7.00 a bushel. If the quality of the seed is good and if clean and free from noxious weeds there will be a ready market for timothy seed. For Buckwheat, however, there appears to be little demand, but it is claimed that the demand for peas is increasing every year.

After securing your crop of timothy seed the straw can be used for feeding horses. It will be necessary of course to feed a heavier grain ration when using such straw. As a rule timothy straw in this condition is generally too ripe to give satisfactory results when fed to cattle.

It costs the London County Council \$30,000,000 a year to educate the 660,000 children in the schools controlled by them.

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The Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder was built purposely to stand up and work satisfactorily under the heaviest and most trying conditions to be met with in Western Canada. Long hours in the field may tire you, but the No. 3 is always ready for more work. Lodged Grain—Short Grain—Long Grain—the No. 3 cuts and ties it all into tight, compact bundles. In buying a Binder you want to be assured of three things: a machine that will cut all your crop; that is able to elevate and bind it into sheaves without crowding on the deck or missing at the knotters; and one that is easily handled and light in draft, yet capable of standing hard work. You'll find these in all

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ample capacity for handling the heaviest and lightest crop, and Frost & Wood Knotters have yet to be equalled for sure and positive work. Run the Binder as fast and as long as you like—you'll find it always ready to tie the next sheaf.

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for this, for instance the Eccentric Sprocket Wheel. You should get our special Binder Book describing the machine in detail. It contains much information that will prove interesting to you. A Frost & Wood Binder will do the work on your farm as you want it done, so don't wait another day to get more information about it. Ask our nearest agent or write us.

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Co-operative Stores

How they have become Successful and how the Western Farmers can build up
their own Institutions in Canada

The secret of the success of every co-operative enterprise has been the loyalty of the co-operators. In Great Britain the shareholders of the co-operative stores have stood loyally by their own institutions until they have become one of the world's greatest commercial enterprises. Competing stores have offered every inducement to draw the co-operators away from their own stores, but without success. The same spirit has made trade unionism a most powerful factor in the industrial world, and has compelled monopolists to pay better wages and to extend more humane treatment to their employees. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a monument to the loyalty of the Western farmers. The same applies to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

By standing together the farmers of any country can become the greatest power in the land. In Western Canada the farmers are steadily building up their own institutions. There is no institution of greater value to Canadian farmers than a free and independent journal such as The Grain Growers' Guide. We know that our readers want to help build up The Guide into Canada's greatest journal. We will show you how to do it and we know you will help us.

When you decide to buy a tractor, a separator, a binder, cement, roofing material, any kind of farm machinery, piano, gramophone, or any of a hundred other things you want, look through The Guide first. Then give a preference to advertisers in your own paper. If it is goods bought direct, always be sure to say that you saw the advertisement in The Guide, and always mention this fact when writing to an advertiser. The advertiser always keeps a record of these letters, because he wants to advertise in the paper that will bring him the best returns.

If it is something you buy from the local agent, just drop a note to the head office of the company, something like this:

Gentlemen:—

"I have just purchased from your local agent a traction engine. One of my reasons for buying from your company was because I saw your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide, and I knew that my purchase would help to build up the farmers' paper. Your advertisement in The Guide will recommend your goods favorably to thousands of farmers in the West."

Writing this letter will only cost you two cents. If you should write ten such letters in a year you would be investing 20 cents. In return you would be making The Guide the recognized journal through which the farmers do their buying. If our readers will act upon this suggestion it will help The Guide more than they dream of.

Again, when you want pure bred stock, poultry or seed oats, study our breeders' and classified advertisements and patronize our advertisers as far as possible. We want to get all the breeders of the West to advertise their stock in our columns. We can do so if our readers will help us by buying from our advertisers.

This is the cheapest and easiest method by which the readers of The Guide can make it grow strong. In return we will make The Guide larger. We will engage more writers to investigate the problems of the country. We will engage a good cartoonist and make The Guide the outstanding paper of Canada in every way.

We will take the greatest care that no unreliable firms advertise in The Guide. We will not guarantee that no one will lose a dollar through our advertisers, but we will do our best to safeguard them. We have refused to carry a good many advertisements for this reason. No crooks shall ply their trade through our columns if we can prevent it.

Is it worth while? Do the farmers of the West realize the great need of an independent journal in the struggle for justice? How many farmers will co-operate with us in this work? The Guide is working for the farmers. How many farmers will work for The Guide? Will every farmer who believes in the course for which The Guide is working and is willing to co-operate with us in this way please sign the enclosed coupon and mail it to us at once just to let us know if our readers will support us. We will not publish the names, but we like to know how our readers stand in the work which The Guide is trying to do.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TODAY

The Grain Growers' Guide,

Winnipeg, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

I will be glad to support The Guide in the way you suggest in your article in The Guide on April 24, entitled "Co-operative Stores." I want to see The Guide become Canada's leading journal and find a place in every farmer's home.

Yours for success,

Name

Post Office

Province

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

A SWEET WOMAN

In herself she dwelleth not,
Although no home were half so fair;
No simplest duty is forgot,
Life hath no dim and lonely spot
That doth not in her sunshine share.

She doeth little kindnesses
Which most leave undone or despise;
For naught that sets one soul at ease,
And giveth happiness or peace,
Is low esteemed in her eyes.

She hath no scorn of common things,
And though she seem of other birth,
Round us her heart entwines and clings
And patiently she folds her wings,
To tread the humble paths of earth.

Blessing she is! God made her so,
And deeds of week-day holiness
Fall from her noiseless as the snow;
Nor hath she ever chanced to know
That ought were easier than to bless!
—J. R. Lowell.

Equal Suffrage granted to the women of China by the new Parliament at Nanking shows that the republic of Young China is starting right. Recognition of human rights is recognition of such rights without any sex tag. This rebuke from the land of entrenched ideas of the inferiority of the female sex should have the effect of a rebuke upon the countries deemed more enlightened. Votes for women is sounding the world over, and the world is heeding the demand.—Baltimore American.

California has a law which enables a county to try a lazy father for failing to provide for his family. Upon conviction he may be put to work on the public roads at \$1.50 a day, and his earnings are turned over to his family.

SYMPATHY

"We come to them who weep foolishly, and sit down and cry for company, instead of imparting to them truth and health in rough electric shocks, putting them once more in communication with the soul."—Emerson.

It is a curious idea of friendship that demands attention to personal ills for the mere sake of indulgence in their recitation. How many there are who fill their conversation with the details of their weaknesses and trouble. It would be just as kind to pump the contents of their cess-pools into their neighbor's gardens. The very thought of illness and suffering is a depressing influence from which we should wish to deliver our friends rather than oppress them with it. It is no kindness to permit one to turn such a thought upon us, only to provide him with the morbid satisfaction of rehearsing his difficulties. It does not stimulate to better things. It weakens the narrator, and etches his troubles more deeply into his own consciousness. Such sympathy is vicious and not helpful. We do not jump into a bog or quicksand to save one who is struggling there. We know that in order to help him out, we must keep our own feet on firm ground and on the confident thought of rescue.

We believe the greatest kindness in the sick room is to disinfect the atmosphere. Sympathy, as generally understood and practiced, feeds infection. Love demands the disinfectant of true thought, as well as kindly service. Sympathy is a poor tuning fork. It does not strike the key-note of a harmony. It only spreads the discord.

Trouble is infectious and discordant. Nothing can correct it but strong, wholesome confidence in life and self and one another. To pule and whine in sympathy at the demand of a sick mind is not the office of a friend.

A little mind always thinks its own trials are peculiar and demand special recognition. This is nothing else than egotism. When one looks abroad he is sure to discover that he is not the only pupil in the class who has found difficult problems on his slate. It makes no difference that some of our classmates are dressed in better clothes and have rich bindings on their school books. Their problems are just as hard as ours, and often very much the same. We will not envy them.

Let us work faithfully at our tasks. Give all the cheerful stimulus and help to others that they will accept, but firmly refuse to listen to the talk of trouble when we cannot aid. Let us decline correspondence with such friends as fill their letters with their sickness. Let us never write a line or word that needlessly suggests unhappy thought. Let us take the black borders from our stationery, and gild our thoughts and words with love and confidence and knowledge in the realms of eternal good in which we have our being. We will not then mistake the vice of so-called sympathy for the virtue of encouragement, which always brings health and gladness as a welcome guest.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The approach of spring naturally makes one think of spring cleaning, and it is the aim of most housewives to get over it before the real hot days arrive.

The following recipes are very simple and should prove a great help to every housewife who wishes to cater beforehand for the spring cleaning, and thus get through the work quickly and with the minimum of inconvenience.

Pressed Beef Pickled at Home

It is always advisable to have a "brine" at hand in which to pickle beef, tongue, and pork. This method may not appeal to the town dwellers, as they so easily can procure everything ready to eat, but to those who live far from stores such an arrangement would prove a great boon.

Ingredients: 2 gallons water, 2½ lbs. salt, ¼ lb. treacle, 1 lb. sugar, 1 oz. saltpetre. (Half quantities could be used).

Method.—Boil all together, and when cold skim and place in an earthenware vessel. Put the joints into this and leave them for a week or ten days before cooking. They should be turned in the brine occasionally.



FASHIONABLE MODELS

7364—Surplice Blouse for misses and small women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 3¼ yards of bordered material 16 inches wide to make as illustrated.

7387—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust, with or without Chemisette and under sleeves, to be made over a fitted lining. For the medium size will be required 2¾ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1½ yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide for chemisette and under sleeves, 1 yard of fringe and ¾ yard 36 inches wide for girdle.

7362—Fancy Blouse with Front Closing, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 2¾ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1¼ yard 21 for collar and cuffs.

7269—Skirt with Tunic Effect, 22 to 30 waist. For the medium size will be required 3½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1½ yards of any width for the foundation.

7363—Straight Skirt for misses and small women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 2 yards of bordered material 36 inches wide, or 3¼ yards of plain material 27 inches wide.

7380—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. For the medium size will be required 5 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1¼ yards 18 inches wide and 1¼ yard of lace 4 inches wide to make as illustrated. 4¼ yards of material 36 inches wide to make in walking length when material has figure or nap, 3¾ yards 44 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

Price of Patterns 10 cents each

The flank of beef is made quite delicious in this way. The bones must be removed, and when the beef is ready to boil it must be rolled round and secured with tape, and boiled for three or four hours according to weight. When cooked place the meat in a meat-press or basin. If the latter is used place a piece of clean white paper on the meat, and put a weight on top, either the weights from the scales or a flat iron would do instead.

When cold turn out the basin, and decorate with parsley. Serve with pickles, or a seasonal salad, such as potato salad and beetroot.

Potato Salad

Cook the potatoes with the skins on; when cold remove the skins, and cut them into slices about ¼ inch thick; sprinkle on these slices a little grated onion and chopped parsley. Prepare a mayonnaise sauce, and coat the potatoes with this. Garnish with a little water-cress and chopped yolk of hard-boiled egg.

When serving beetroot it is an improvement to cut it into tiny cubes instead of the proverbial slices.

Mayonnaise Sauce

Ingredients: Yolk of 1 egg, ½ teaspoonful salt, pinch of cayenne, 1 teaspoonful salad oil or cream, 1½ teaspoonfuls lemon-juice or vinegar, ¼ teaspoonful dry mustard.

Method.—Add the oil to the yolk of the egg, drop by drop. The success depends on adding the oil slowly at first. Add the rest of the ingredients, care being taken to add the lemon-juice gradually.

The lemon-juice, used instead of vinegar, gives the mayonnaise a better color, and keeps the potatoes white.

Lancashire Hot-Pot

This would make an admirable dish for busy days, as it requires very little attention during the process of cooking, and is quickly prepared.

Ingredients: 2 lbs. neck of mutton, 1 dozen large potatoes, 1 onion, salt and pepper, gravy.

Method.—Cut up the meat into pieces, slice the potatoes and onion. Place a layer of meat at the bottom of a large pie-dish, put half of the onion next, add salt and pepper, and a little gravy; arrange a layer of the potatoes. Repeat this process until the dish is full, piling potatoes on top. Cover with a greased dish, and place in the oven for two hours. Remove the top dish, and well brown the

potatoes. Place a paper grill round the pie-dish, and serve.

Any cold meat could be used. In this case it will only be necessary to cook until the potatoes are soft. A little kidney is a great improvement to hot-pot, making the gravy much richer, and also adding more flavor.

Sea-Pie

This also is a dish which needs very little attention during the process of cooking, and, like hot-pot, takes up little time in the preparation.

Ingredients: 1½ lbs. stewing steak, ¼ lb. suet, ½ lb. flour, ½ teaspoonful baking-powder, salt, water to mix pastry, stock.

Method.—Cut the beef into pieces, add salt and pepper, and flour. Place these in a stewing-pan, and cover the meat with stock or water, and bring to boiling point while preparing the suet crust. To do which grate the suet, and add it to the flour, salt, and baking-powder. Mix to a stiff dough, and roll out in a round to fit the pan. Place this on top of the meat, and draw it to the side of the stove, and simmer gently for two hours. To serve, cut the crust into four, and lift it out of the pan. Put the beef and gravy on a dish, and replace the crust on top.

The "pie" must not boil, or the gravy will reduce too much, and then the contents of the pan will burn. Long, slow cooking is necessary.

Butterscotch

Use half a pound of butter, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of golden syrup or treacle, two tablespoonfuls of milk or cream. Melt the butter and sugar together first; then add the treacle, milk or cream. Boil the mixture well, and test a spoonful in cold water; almonds may be put in last.

Delicious Milk Toffee

Put into an iron stewpan two pounds of loaf sugar, one tin of condensed milk, a quarter of a pound of salt butter, and one teacupful of water. Stir the mixture over the fire for forty-five minutes; then add one teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir the liquid off the fire for one minute, then pour it into a buttered tin, and cut it into squares.

A Savory Dish

Take half a pound of liver, one onion one pound of potatoes, one teaspoonful of flour, and half a teaspoonful of powdered sage. Wash, wipe, and slice the liver, season the flour with salt and pepper, and mix it on a plate. Dip each piece of liver in it, and lay them at the bottom of a greased pie-dish. Parboil the onion, mince it, and mix it with the powdered sage. Sprinkle these over the liver, and then put in another layer of liver. Pour in enough water to come half way up the dish. Parboil the potatoes and cut them in slices, place them over the top of the liver to form a crust, and bake all for three-quarters of an hour.

Chocolate Candy

Ingredients: One pound of brown sugar, quarter of a pint of water, a piece of butter the size of a small egg, one tablespoonful of cocoa, one dessertspoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Put the sugar, water, cocoa, butter, and vinegar all in an enamelled saucepan. Let the mixture gradually reach boiling point. Place it aside where it can boil gently for thirty minutes; stir it occasionally. Have ready a nicely buttered tin to receive it. Just at the last, add the vanilla, or any other flavoring preferred. This is an inexpensive and wholesome sweet.

Walnut Toffee

Ingredients: Half a pound of pure butter, half a pound of castor sugar, half a pound of golden syrup, two ounces of walnuts, one teaspoonful of lemon-juice. Melt the butter in a brass saucepan, add the treacle, then the sugar. Stir the mixture well until it boils. Put a little in cold water to test when it is cooked. Before pouring the toffee on to a greased tin, add the lemon-juice and the walnuts.

Alaska Mould

The "mould" portion of this sweet can be prepared on Saturday, and the finishing touches given before it is served. Mix ¾ oz. of cornflour with 2 tablespoonfuls of cold milk, then pour ½ pint of boiling milk over, stirring all the time. Turn into a saucepan and boil gently for ten minutes. This mixture burns very quickly, and continuous attention is necessary. Lift the saucepan on to the table, sweeten

PRETTY MODELS

7347—Fancy Waist, 34 to 42 bust. To be made over a French Lining, with or without under sleeves. For the medium size will be required 1 yard of material 36 inches wide for blouse with 1¼ yard 21 inches wide for trimming portions and 1 yard 18 inches wide for chemisette and under sleeves.

7354—Blouse with Vestee, 34 to 42 bust, with three-quarter sleeves and cuffs or plain elbow sleeves. For the medium size will be required 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with ½ yard 18 inches wide for yoke and collar, ¾ yard 21 for vestee and 9 yards of banding, for medium size.

7348—Semi-Princess Dress for misses and small women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 4¼ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard 21 or 27 inches wide for panel and trimming and ½ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide for chemisette.

7358—Three-Piece Skirt with Tunic Effect, 22 to 30 waist. For the medium size will be required 2¾ yards of material 36 inches wide with 1½ yard 27 inches wide for foundation.

7344—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. For the medium size will be required 2¾ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 2 yards 36 inches wide for fruffle.

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the contents, add a small piece of butter and 5 drops of any approved flavoring. When cool, pour into a glass dish. Before serving, place a row of ratafia biscuits round the edge, cover with custard and dust with cinnamon, nutmeg, or grated chocolate.

A KITCHEN APRON

An apron of white oilcloth, worn while washing clothes or dishes, saves the wear of dresses a good deal. The water cannot get through, and the apron does not need any scrubbing. Just a quick wipe with a damp cloth, and it is clean and ready for the next time it is required.

MOTHER'S VACANT CHAIR

I go a little farther on in the old house, and I find mother's chair. She had so many cares and troubles to soothe that it must have rockers. I remember it well. It was an old chair and the rockers were almost worn out, for I was the youngest, and the chair had rocked the whole family. It made a creaking noise as it moved, but there was music in its sound. It was just high enough to allow us children to put our heads into her lap. That was the bank where we deposited all our hurts and worries. Oh, what a chair that was. It was different from father's chair—it was entirely different. You ask me how? I cannot tell, but we all felt it was different. Perhaps there was about this chair more gentleness, more tenderness, more grief when we had done wrong. When we were wayward father scolded, but mother cried. It was a very wakeful chair! In the sick day of children other chairs could not keep awake—it kept easily awake. That chair knew all the old lullabies and all those wordless songs which mothers sing to their children. Songs in which all pity and compassion and sympathetic influences are combined. That old chair has stopped rocking for a good many years. It may be set up in the loft or garret, but it holds a queenly power yet.—T. DeWitt Talmage.

"BECAUSE SHE WOULD SCOLD ME"

"O Mrs. Brown," exclaimed fourteen-year-old Gladys, coming abruptly into the neighbor's sitting-room, "can you lend me ten cents?"

"Why, certainly," was the prompt answer; but even as she reached for her purse the observant girl caught the look of surprise at the unusual request, and she added hastily, "Mamma always gives me money in the morning for my street car fare and my noon lunch; this morning she gave me more than enough, so when she asked me to go to the store for some soap, she thought, of course, I had the money; but the truth is, I left my bag hanging in the hall at school, and someone stole my money. I don't dare tell mamma, because she would scold me for leaving my bag in the hall."

"But," said the neighbor, as she handed the coin to the young girl, "you will have to tell her some time."

"O, no," was the quick reply, "she will never know unless you tell her, and I'm sure you will not. You see I can save it by walking and pay you back; so now remember this is my own private debt." And with a happy smile at the thought of the "scolding" averted, the girl hurried out.

Mrs. Brown sat for several moments lost in serious thought. She knew the mother of Gladys; she was a devoted mother, but sharp of tongue and capable of doing thorough work in this most dreadful "duty" of "scolding."

"I wonder," she asked herself with a trembling lip, "if I shall ever be guilty of erecting this sort of a barrier between my child and myself?"

Even while she was asking herself this question her little daughter stole into the room. Her mother's quick eye at once detected that something was amiss.

"I have had my lesson," was her quick thought; "now let me profit by it."

She called the child to her in gentle tones, took her upon her knee, loving and caressing her, talking to her meanwhile of her play, and soon received from the reassured little one a full confession of a meddlesome act, which had resulted in a serious loss. She was very lovingly and tenderly shown how wrong it was to meddle with other people's things, but at the same time was granted full and free forgiveness on the serious promise to be less meddlesome in the future.

Mothers, which of the two methods do you prefer? A child's confidence is a precious jewel, and one which, once lost, can seldom, in fact, rarely ever be restored.

—Clara J.

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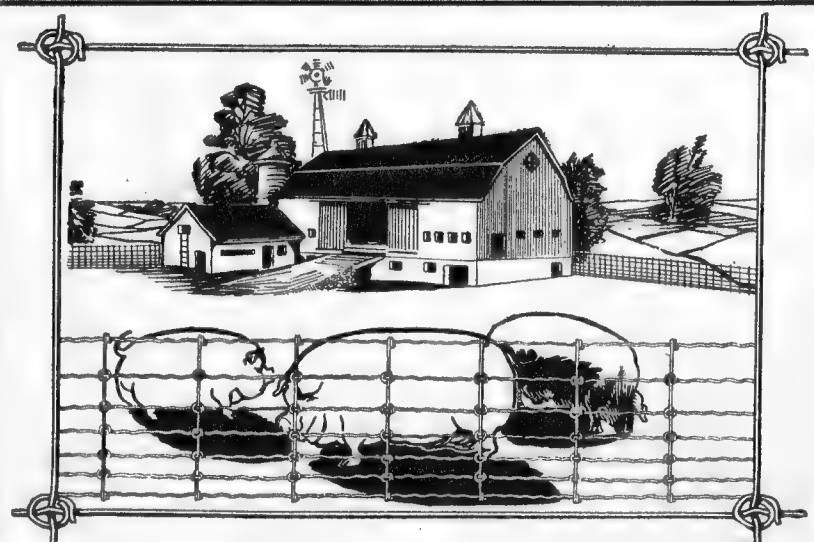
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AGE CONSIDERS—YOUTH VENTURES

Then why not work together, Youth and Age?
Since each upon the other's help depends;
And Youth should borrow Wisdom of the Sage
Ere rushing onward to attain his ends.

For Youth, impatient ever of delay
To seize the golden moment, onward flies;
While Age, afraid to venture, whispers
"Stay!"
"Consider whether action would be wise."

But of small value action without thought:
So Youth from Age should gladly counsel take.

Vain the considering that leads to naught
Let Youth in Age fresh energy awake;
Each for the other due allowance make;
Each in the other deeper interest take.
B. M. WILLS

Did you ever try to keep a cork from coming to the top of a glass of water? Every time it is put at the bottom, it refuses to stay there. Its place is on the top; it belongs there. So whatever circumstances may be in the way, the noble, the truthful, the pure, the helpful, the industrious boy and girl belongs at the top, and cannot be kept down.

THE ART OF HAVING TIME

The people who work the hardest and accomplish the most are not those who complain of lack of time. Those who constantly put their time to good use do not excuse themselves from duty on the plea of lack of time. The people who

have the most irons in the fire are those most ready to receive and forge another. Goethe, one of the busiest men that ever lived, has said, "Time is endlessly long, and every day is a vessel into which much may be poured, if one will readily fill it up." And, again, "One has always time enough if he will improve it well." But we are also to remember what another wise German has said: "Today is the opportunity for enjoyment and work. Knowest thou where thou wilt be on the morrow?" A greater Spirit than either has said: "Are there not twelve hours in the day?"—Selected.

THE GREATEST NOISE EVER MADE BY MAN

The size and power of the enormous guns with which the newest British battleship, the Orion, is armed have just been tested, and now the world realizes what the force of these terrible instruments of destruction really is.

The biggest gun previously in use on a battleship measured 12 inches across the muzzle; the new ones are 13.5-inch guns. That extra inch or so enables the cannon to discharge a shell weighing, not 850 pounds, as in the case of the 12-inch guns, but 1250 pounds.

The Orion went out to sea to discharge her guns, and the firing took place off Selsey Bill. Had her captain chosen, the Orion could have stayed off Dover and, by firing high, could have dropped her shells on the French coast at Calais, a distance of 22 miles. But the guns were aimed low, so that the shells dropped into the sea, away from land.

After the guns had been fired singly, they were all reloaded, and made ready to fire at one time. There are ten of these monster guns on the Orion, and when they were loaded a man pressed an electric button. Then followed such a roar as was never before created by any work of man's hands. The shock was felt at Southsea, twelve miles away, where windows were violently shaken.

The men on the upper parts of the Orion wore wool-padded ear-flaps to prevent their being deafened, and so they escaped unhurt, but the ship showed extraordinary evidences of the violence of the explosion. The thick plate-glass of the portholes was shattered, crockery was smashed to atoms, tins of food were burst open, and the bottom of four of the ship's boats fell out.

By touching a button one man sent an electric current to each gun, so that all ten were fired at once, and 12,500 pounds of metal was sent roaring into the air. The total force was enough to lift thirty such ships as the Orion one foot into the air, and the ten monster shells could have sunk in one moment ten first-class battleships. In a single instant she could thus destroy ships costing at least £15,000,000 to build.

Yet so wonderfully is the Orion built, so perfectly balanced, so wonderfully strengthened by works of steel, that she herself suffered no damage from the firing of her ten 70-ton guns.

When she fired her first broadside the Orion was the biggest battleship in the world. So quickly do we move, however, that she is already only the second largest, for within a month a new and larger British warship, the George V., was launched, a vessel similarly armed with great guns, but bigger and stronger in build.

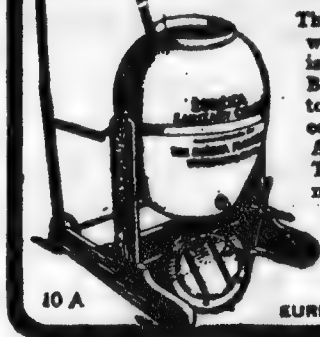
Dear Uncle West:—I must beg your pardon for neglecting to acknowledge the membership card. I wrote a long letter, but my sister burnt it by mistake, and I didn't write another. We have moved now, and are living in Norwood. Moving is such a trying experience. I think that the "Progress Club" is splendid. Contact with nature, even though it be only in a back-yard, is refining. We have a fair sized garden, so I will be able to grow flowers. About the Progress work, I really do not know what is expected of me. I cannot promise to report monthly, as the card said, but will do all I can, both at home and abroad. Wishing you, the Club, and The Guide the best of good luck.

I am, yours sincerely,
ISABEL TURNBULL.

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LEAN HARD

Child of my love! lean hard,
And let me feel the presence of thy care;
I know thy burden, for I fashioned it,
Poised it in my hand, and made its weight
Precisely that which I saw best for thee.
And when I placed it on thy shrinking form,

I said, "I shall be near, and while thou leanest
On me, this burden shall be mine, not thine."

So shall I keep within my circling arms
The child of my own love, here lay it down,
Nor fear to weary him who made, upholds
And guides the universe.

Yet closer come:
Thou art not near enough—
Thy care, thyself,
Lay both on me, that I may feel my child
Reposing on my heart,
Thou lovest me?

I doubt it not; then, loving me, lean hard.
—Oxonian.

British emigrants in January numbered 8,900, an increase of 800 over January, 1911.



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Willow cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three provinces; also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs and small fruits. No agents; deal direct with me and save 35 to 50 per cent. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot. Send me your address on a post-card and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the Willows for breaks.

JOHN CALDWELL
VIRIDEN NURSERIES, VIRIDEN, MAN.

The fact that many millers claim their flour to be as good as Gold Drop is one proof that Gold Drop is a mighty good flour

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:
Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg
Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')	35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	05



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

SUNSHINE MAKING

Put a bit of sunshine in the day;
Others need its cheer and so do you—
Need it most when outer sky's dull gray
Leaves the sunshine-making yours to do.
Give the day a streak of rosy dawn;
Give it, too, a touch of highest noon;
Make the ones about you wonder why
Sunset crimson should appear so soon.



A Little Westerner

Ernest Fast, Petrofka, Sask.—You are certainly a good little boy to make at least an effort to form a branch of Sunshine. Just keep trying, I know you will succeed, and will be able to do much good work for the cause. We thank you for your contribution.

Amy Burdett, Foxwarren, Man.—Thank you for your nice gift to Sunshine. Yes, we have many calls for help from the poor and needy—many cases where there are several children and the father out of work. Can't you form a branch of Sunshine in your district? You would be surprised at the amount of good you might do. Many thanks for your good wishes.

Howard Umphrey, Miami, Man.—You are a very good child to do so much for the poor. Picture books, toys, post card books, and clothes of all kinds are always needed. I am sending you "How to form a branch of Sunshine," and hope you will make an effort to form a circle in your school. I want you to be one of my real "Sunshiners."

My dear Chickie (Homefield)—Many thanks for your nice little letter. Now dear, for your question. "Should a child of nine wear side combs?" Yes; if mother thinks you are old enough to wear them it would be all right, but for my own little daughter aged ten years I prefer the dainty silk ribbons. A child looks sweeter and younger with ribbons. Write again and tell me more of yourself and your dear mother.

Dear Margaret—We, the neighbors of Cleland and Oliver, formed a social club this winter. We have membership fees amounting to six dollars, and have decided to send this sum to your Guild. Hoping and trusting this little amount will help in your good work. Please write us if you receive this as we will be anxious to hear about it. Signed on behalf of

Cleland and Oliver Mutual Improvement Society.

Yours truly,
Rosetown, Sask. ANNIE CAID, Sec'y.

Hearty welcome to the following new members. Stella, Lillian, Stanley and Mrs. Thomas Laycroft; Minnie Paul, Golden Stream, Man.; Zella Shier, Jennie Martin, Wapella.

The following verses were kindly sent in by a friend, Glenside.

LEND A HAND

"Bear ye one another's burdens."
Help the toiler on his way,
See! a heavy weight is pressing;
Give him succour while you may.
Lend a hand—his load will lighten,
Show him kindness—skies will brighten.

When the clouds of sorrow thicken,
When the way is dark and drear,
Just a look, a word, a favor,
Serves despondent hearts to cheer.
Showing sympathy in sorrow
Nerves the heart for it's to-morrow.

"Bear ye one another's burdens,"
So the law of Christ fulfill.
Love bestowed upon the needy
Showeth best the Father's will
Just a cup of water given
Marks the way from earth to heaven.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Will any Sunshine Friend on a farm take a young girl for a month or two? This young girl has been ill in hospital and is quite unfit for work until she is stronger. Would prefer the home offered to be in Manitoba?

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Master Clarence Henderson, 946 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg; Master Willie Cline Bartlett, Terry Street, St. James; Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon Street, Winnipeg; Miss Lizzie McLaren, 294 Gunnell Street, Winnipeg.

Will my readers accept my hearty thanks for the post cards and letters sent to my little invalids, who are unable to write any letters at present.

Please accept our hearty thanks for gifts of clothing, books, quilts, stamps, birch bark canoe, Easter cards, etc., from Miss Ida L. Kirchner, Moore Park, Manitoba; Mrs. J. R. Cairns, Kindersley, Sask; Mrs. Coral L. Cox, Melfort, Sask; babies clothing, A Friend, Miniota.

Mabel Todd, Workman, Sask. Dear child:—I am forwarding subscription blank and recruiting sheet, and hope you will be able to win a Sunshine Guild safety brooch by obtaining fifty new members for the Sunshine guild. Sunshine is growing very fast everywhere, and I know you, who are so old a member, will rejoice with me in the glorious work that is being done.

Louis G. Raby, Owenstown, Sask. Dear child:—I am sending you the recruiting sheet as desired. Trust you will be able to obtain fifty members, which will entitle you to the Sunshine Guild Safety Brooch. I am very anxious to have a branch of Sunshine in every town, especially among the children.

KEEP IN SUNNY TOWN

Worryland's a wilderness
Where no tree or flower will grow,
Where no sunbeam's sweet caress
Cheers the desert place below.

Worryfolk are sure to frown,
Be the weather what it may;
Keep in sight of Sunny Town,
And you cannot lose the way.

Hill paths are the best, you'll find,
Sunshine falls on every hand;
So beware of paths that wind
Down the vale of Worryland.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.
Name
Age
Address

The Silent Commendation

Of some twenty-five hundred Policyholders of The Great-West Life who, needing more Insurance, have again and again applied to the Company for additional protection,—may well be observed by those who have yet to choose the best obtainable in Life Insurance

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YOU FOR THE WEST
BUT WHERE?

Let us tell you of the truly marvelous results from fruit-growing in the Dry Belt of British Columbia. This land of Sunshine! How a 28-acre orchard has averaged 10,000 boxes of apples per year for the past 10 years. Last year 16,000 boxes of apples were sold on the trees for \$22,400.

Where at least \$150 per acre can be made growing the now famous Dry Belt Potatoes between the trees right from the start.

Where from \$500 to \$1,000 per acre can be realized from small fruits, tomatoes and other tender vegetables.

Where everything is ready for the market from two to four weeks earlier than in any other part of the province, giving you highest prices. Where you have competitive transportation rates to every distributing point both home and foreign.

Where the producing quality of the land is fully proven.

No Frosts—No Pests.

Land Cleared, Plowed, Irrigated or fully developed for you, as you prefer.

Water rights for all time included in the purchase price.

Unexcelled climate. Moderate winters.

You may have our booklet, APPLE GROWING, Past Present and Future for the asking.

Drop us a card R-I-G-H-T N-O-W!

Orchard Home Development Company Ltd.

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When in Winnipeg

Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS

RATE \$2.00 PER DAY

FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS

Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop

Small Fruits for the West

Continued from Page 22

The strong, tall growing varieties are difficult to cover, and all need protection. Older and Ohio are two good varieties which meet the requirements as to low growth.

STRAWBERRIES

Perhaps less success has attended the attempts at growing strawberries in Manitoba and other parts of our prairie country than has been the experience with the fruits already considered in these pages. This however, does not prove that strawberries cannot be grown to fair advantage here, but rather, that the mode of cultivation best adapted to this country was not known to the planter. The writer has given much attention to this fruit and has worked out a system of cultivation which has proved quite successful. Others have been quite successful in growing strawberries in Manitoba even on quite a large commercial scale, and have been able to ship in considerable quantities to the Winnipeg market. When the best plan of growing strawberries is understood, this delicious fruit will no doubt be much more extensively grown.

Location and Preparation of Soil

More care is necessary in selecting a location and preparing the soil for strawberries than for most other fruits. It is absolutely necessary that the plants should be sheltered from the wind. Planting the strawberry rows between rows of raspberries or some bush fruits, affords some protection, but in addition to this a good wind break is desirable. It will be very difficult to secure a good setting of young plants in an exposed location. The soil for strawberries should be very carefully prepared. Many varieties do best on a loamy soil, but on the heavy land of the Red River valley the plants seem to thrive. The land should be plowed deeply the previous year, and if not very rich should be well manured. Only land in a high state of cultivation should be used, free from weeds and sod. Harrow the ground well in the spring and it will be ready for planting.

Time and Methods of Planting

A great many inquiries come to us every season as to the best time to plant strawberries. I will answer these here, as I have so often done in private correspondence, by saying that spring is the only time to plant strawberries in this country. In our short season, the young plants are not sufficiently developed to permit of early fall planting, but even if good plants could be obtained, we would advise against planting in the fall. Late fall planting would be even more likely to lead to failure. In our climate, weather and soil conditions are seldom favorable for the fall planting of strawberries. Fairly early spring planting is desirable, but in case of dry ground in the early spring, planting should be deferred for a time.

Strawberries are most frequently grown on what is known as the matted row system. Nearly all large growers follow this plan. The rows are marked out

about four feet apart, and in these rows the plants are set from one foot to 18 inches apart. This is closer than is usually recommended, but it is not too close for our climate, as the plants do not set as freely here as in moister climates where the season is longer. The lesser distance is safer. The space between the rows should be kept well cultivated at frequent intervals, for which the one-horse cultivator is used, always cultivating in the same direction after the runners start, so as not to drag the runners forward or backward by cultivating in opposite directions. Cultivation must be kept up until fall, or toward the end of August. In addition to the horse cultivation, it is advisable to go over the rows several times with a hand implement, and throw a little earth over the runners here and there, to hold them in place. If the runners are shifted about with the wind, the young plants will have a slim chance to take root. This work is very important in our dry and windy climate. Weeds growing between the plants, not reached by the cultivator, should be removed by hand. It is also necessary to go over the rows the first season and pinch off the blossom stems as soon as they are sufficiently developed. It is not fruit, but healthy, strong plants that are wanted the first year. The parent plants should not be allowed to exhaust themselves in producing fruit, but should give all their energy to producing new plants. It is these new plants that will give the fruit crop the following year. If the work has been a success, by the fall of the first season a solid row of plants, 18 inches wide, should completely cover the ground.

Hill System

Strawberries are sometimes grown on the hill system. The plants are usually set somewhat closer together and all runners are kept hoed off as soon as they appear. In that way very large individual plants are produced, and larger and finer fruit is secured, but in less quantity in proportion to the labor bestowed upon them. The hill system is only followed in small garden plantations. There are other systems which are more or less of a modification of the matted row plan, or, we might say, a compromise between the matted row and hill system. The principle followed in these modifications is to limit the number of runners allowed to each plant, curtail the number of new plants and keep the matted row within narrower limits. These modifications of the matted row system, of course, entail more labor. It is sometimes advised to cut off the first runners that start, on the theory that stronger runners will follow. In our climate, at any rate, this practice would be objectionable. It is advisable to have the young plants established as early as possible, owing to possibility of dry weather later, rather than to put them back by hoeing off the early runners.

Handling Plants

Strawberry plants require careful handling before planting. Plants should not be kept in a dark place, or packaged up any longer than can be avoided. If plants have been received from a distance, they should be unpacked at once, but should not be immediately exposed to strong light. Heel in or plant temporarily in a shaded location, until the plants have recovered a good color. They can be planted closely in a slight trench and watered easily. If plants are received when the ground is very dry, the same plan may be followed. Only young plants, that have never fruited, should be used for starting new beds.

Planting

Special care in planting should be followed by those who wish to succeed with strawberries. Broken or withered leaves should be picked off before planting. The blossom stem, if sufficiently developed, may also be pinched off, otherwise this will have to be done shortly after planting. It is also desirable to shorten up the roots. In planting the roots should be spread out, and the soil well pressed around the roots. Care must be observed to plant just the right depth. Strawberries require more care in setting than most other plants, particularly as to the depth of planting. The crown must be just even with the surface. If planted too deep, so that the crown is covered, the plants will slowly die. If too shallow, the roots will dry out. The plants must not be exposed to sun or wind while the planting is being done. Keep them covered and moist. Select a cool, cloudy day for planting. If the weather should turn very warm and bright, or windy, soon after planting,

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The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

Poultry raising, too, is yielding big returns. Much of this product is imported and even after the payment of duty a handsome profit is made.

Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY

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ASSETS \$1,779,682
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$685,000

VANCOUVER, B.C.

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WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL
AND FINISH PLASTERS

Should interest you if you
are looking for the best
plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet
Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

"Why Man of Today Is Only 50% Efficient"

This book, written by a well-known physician, will explain the importance of cleanliness, internal and external, and the method of acquiring it. The book is NOT a patent medicine advertisement. It advocates the use of pure water, and the only thing advertised is the J.B.L. Cascade, an appliance for cleansing the digestive tract with comfort and convenience.

You will learn something to your advantage from this book entitled "Why Man of Today is only 50% Efficient." It tells you what you should do, and also what you should not do, in order to keep yourself up to "concert pitch."

It will be sent free if you mention
The Grain Growers' Guide

CHAS. A. TYRRELL, M.D.
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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
will save you \$7.00 worth of Corn or Oats

Because it promotes digestion and assimilation and enables you to cut down the grain ration 15% to 25% and still get better results. The saving of grain represents a saving of good hard cash to you.

WE WANT YOU TO FEED 100 LBS. AT OUR RISK

It will not cost you a cent if you are not satisfied. See our dealer in your town or write us for particulars. Mention this paper and the stock you own and we will send you a litho, size 16 x 22, of our three champion stallions.

Read what James L. Hill, of Fredericton Junction, P.E.I., wrote us on February 15th:

I think International Stock Food is a great thing for stock. We wouldn't be without it for anything. It keeps our horses in fine condition; in fact, every person admires them, they have such a glossy skin and always look well. We give it to young calves and pigs and find it agrees with them splendidly, and the Poultry Food shows itself in a very short time. Our hens have been laying most of the winter. I cannot say too much for your food for all kinds of animals.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited TORONTO

shading may be necessary for a time. This may be accomplished by scattering light straw or hay over the plants, or shading with boards.

Protection in Winter

The best protection for the strawberry is a good covering of snow. We are not always sure of sufficient snow and some other cover will often be necessary. Brush which has been cut in the summer and has the dry leaves attached, makes a fair cover. The brush will gather the snow and give good winter protection. In the spring, when the brush is removed, it will be found that the leaves have fallen from the branches and will remain as a mulch for the plants. Clean straw, free from seeds, or hay, cut late in the season after the seed has all fallen make good cover. If hay or straw with seed in it is used, the strawberry bed will be destroyed by a mass of weeds the following season. The cover should not be put on too early. Wait until the ground is frozen slightly. Mould is induced by early covering. If the weather should turn mild, and the plants may be destroyed.

My plan of covering strawberries is as follows: If the weather is likely to be very cold before snow comes, I cover with hay cut late in the fall, not too heavily. If a good fall of snow comes before the plants are covered, so much the better. This is the most favorable condition. Now cover heavily with light hay or straw, on top of the snow. One foot will not hurt the plants. A good cover on top of the snow will hold the plants back in the spring until all danger of spring frost is over. By this plan the ground will be kept cool and moist until the fruiting season is over. Thus the two great hindrances to successful strawberry growing in this climate, namely, spring frosts and early drouth, are overcome. Remove the mulch gradually or in cloudy weather and leave a considerable portion of it to cover the space well between the rows. The cover can be left on very late in the season, when put on on top of the snow, without injuring the plants. Watch the plants and remove when growth starts. If there should be indications of frost after the plants have started to bloom, the cover which has been left between the rows, may quickly be scattered over the plants. They will not take any harm if this cover should be left on for a day or two, should the weather continue cold. We have never found it necessary to cover plants to protect from spring frost when the cover was put on after a good fall of snow. In some seasons the cover was not put on until toward spring, before the snow began to melt, with excellent results. The only drawback to this system is the possibility of severe weather early in the winter before snow comes.

Keeping Beds in Bearing

How long will the strawberry bed continue to produce good crops is often asked. We have had a fair crop the fourth year. On our soil the second crop is usually the best, and we think this will frequently hold good on other soils in this climate, as in our short season the plants do not often become very thick the first year. Three crops, as a rule, will be found the limit of profitable production. Sometimes only two, after which the plants should be plowed up. If the beds are to be retained for another season, they should be mowed soon after the fruiting season is over, and the refuse raked off and burned. The width of the rows may be reduced by cutting off a furrow on either side and running the cultivator between the rows. This will give room for new plants to set.

AYSH, NYE & CO. LTD.

Importers of all Classes of Millfeeds and Feeding Stuffs

OLD BREAD STREET

And in London BRISTOL, Eng.

Cable Address "Grains," Bristol
Codes: A B C, 5th Edition, Riverside
Connections wanted with substantial firms of Millers or Grain Merchants. C.I.F. business preferred. References given and required. Correspondence invited.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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PROMPT ATTENTION

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247 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader

Is now at work Loading Stooks and Flax that has stood out all Winter at the following Points:

**SEDLEY INDIAN HEAD WEYBURN TYVAN PASQUA
TUGASKE AND ELBOW**

R. Moir, Sedley, Sask., says:

"I have given your Loader a very severe test in both flax and stooks that have stood out all winter, and to say I am pleased with it is putting it mildly. Your Loader solves the threshing problem, as I am saving six bundle teams and six pitchers. My outfit is 44x64 Nicholls & Shep-

herd and a 40 horse power Reeves Engine. I would not again thresh without a Loader on any conditions."

J. H. Francis, Indian Head, says:

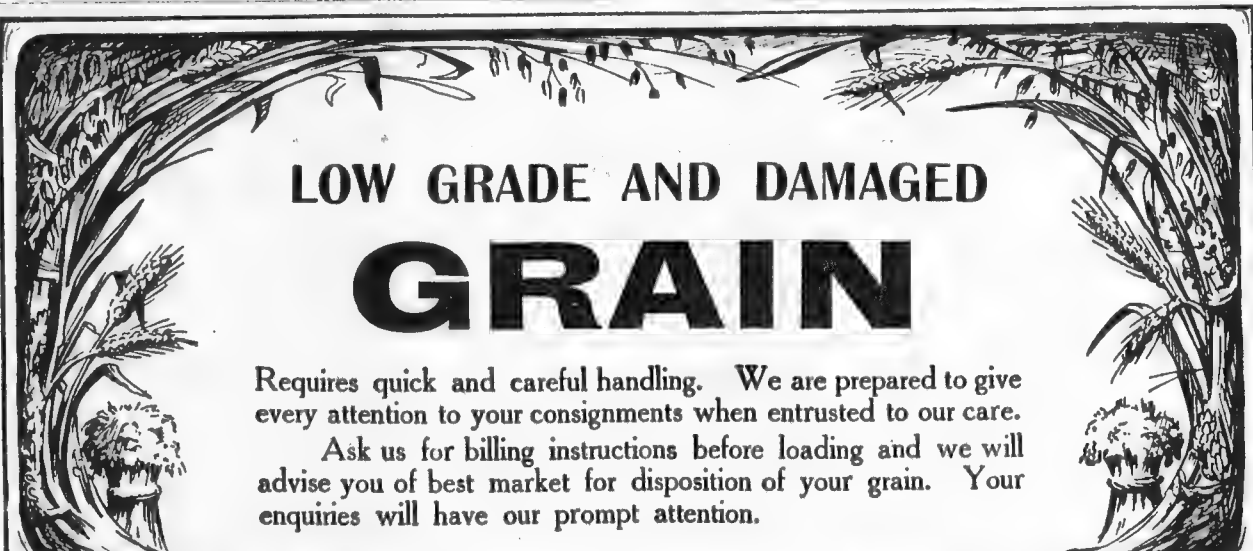
"We have used your Loader purchased this spring and are very much pleased with it and consider it a great success."

WRITE AT ONCE FOR TESTIMONIALS

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited

Factory, Winnipeg

804 Trust and Loan Bldg., Winnipeg



LOW GRADE AND DAMAGED GRAIN

Requires quick and careful handling. We are prepared to give every attention to your consignments when entrusted to our care.

Ask us for billing instructions before loading and we will advise you of best market for disposition of your grain. Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY

Weeds and old plants may be cut out with the hoe.

Insects have not been found very troublesome to strawberry plants in this country. Grub, of two or three kinds sometimes attacks the roots and cut off the plants so that they die. Usually troublesome only on soddy soil. No sure remedy.

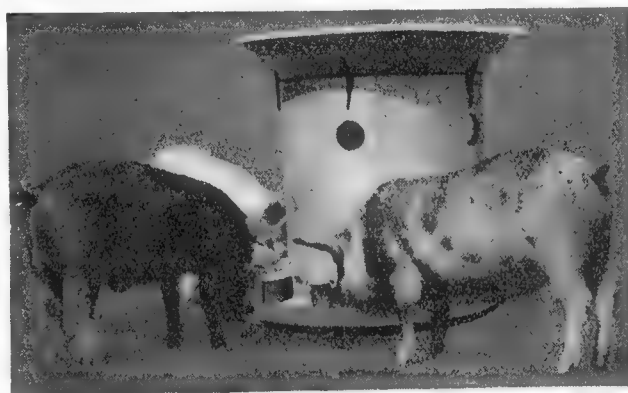
Leaf blight or rust has sometimes proved troublesome. Beds badly rusted have been observed, but often a good crop of fruit is gathered before the rust becomes serious. Mow and burn the foliage as soon as the crop is gathered. Spray with Bordeaux mixture early in the spring, and also spray new beds. Avoid varieties subject to rust.

Species and Varieties

There are several species of strawberries, all natives of America, which have been improved by cultivation. From one of these species known as the Alpine or wood strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) several varieties have been produced. They are known as everbearing varieties. They are not productive and are not generally known. Many of our readers will be familiar with the wild form of this species. Another species (*Fragaria grandiflora*) is a native of South America, and is cultivated to some extent. Nearly all our best known cultivated varieties belong to the species *Fragaria virginiana*. This is our well known common strawberry, from which an enormous number of named varieties have been produced.

It is a difficult matter to select a brief list of varieties to recommend for general planting. The number of varieties offered is so great as to be bewildering, many of them excellent sorts. Scores of new varieties are offered annually, and some

Continued on Page 34



**Making High-Priced
Pork While Grinding
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Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 22, 1912)

Wheat.—There has been a strong market during the past week. Crop damage over the winter Wheat Belt has been the strong factor in raising prices. Receipts have been quite heavy, but now that farmers are busy on the land, shipments will likely let up a little, or cover elevator grain which has been hedged, so that offerings will probably not be so large for the next two or three weeks as they have been. Navigation should open about the end of the present week. Shipments from the Argentine, however, have been quite heavy, but they have not depressed the British markets, and the whole situation indeed is quite strong, and probably will remain so for some weeks. Farmers should notice that all kinds of grain on all lines can now be shipped to Canadian terminals. From 3 Northern down, straight grades, the prices at Duluth and West Superior are a little better than at our own Canadian terminals, but next week this might just reverse, as we saw the other week.

Oats.—Oats have developed a little weakness since our last letter, but on the whole have acted very well in the face of heavy receipts, and that little decline was to have been anticipated anyway, as oats had been forced too high by speculation. The situation in coarse grains will likely be strong for the rest of the summer. Farmers who are holding back 2 C.W. oats in order to ship to Canadian terminals may now ship any time.

Barley.—There is a fair demand for barley now, and it should continue as navigation is so near at hand. We do not look for this grain to advance much for a little while. Good seed barley is scarce. Since germination is low in most barley this year, farmers should take extreme care to test their seed before sowing.

Flax.—This cereal has continued strong and steady with a good demand, and we do not look for much change in the immediate future.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur, from April 17 to April 23 inclusive

Date	10	20	30	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	1 M	Rej
Apr. 17	102½	99½	95½	88½	78	66	56½	46½	40	70	50	50	194	194	194	194
18	102½	99½	95½	88½	78	66	56½	46½	40	70	50	50	194	194	194	194
19	103	100	96½	89½	79	67	57½	47½	40	71	50	50	195½	195½	195½	195½
20	104½	101½	97½	90½	80	67½	58½	47½	40	71	50	50	195½	195½	195½	195½
22	103½	100½	96½	89½	78½	65½	57	47½	40	71	50	50	195½	195½	195½	195½
23	103	100	96½	89½	78½	65½	57	46½	40	71	50	50	195½	195½	195½	195½

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Old	New	July	Oct.
April 17	103½	103½	104½	104½
April 18	104	104	105	105
April 19	104½	104½	105½	105½
April 20	105½	105½	106½	106½
April 22	104½	104½	105½	105½
April 23	104	104	105½	105½
Oats—				
April 17	48	47	47	47
April 18	48½	47	47	47
April 19	48½	47	47	47
April 20	48½	47	47	47
April 22	48½	47	47	47
April 23	47	46½	46½	46½
Flax—				
April 17	194	194	194	194
April 18	194	194	194	194
April 19	194	194	194	194
April 20	195	195	195	195
April 22	195	195	195	195
April 23	194½	194½	194½	194½

DULUTH PRICES				
Canadian grain in bond at Duluth—				
	Wheat	Oats		
	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	2 C.W.	
April 17	102	99½	45	
April 18	102	99	45	
April 19	103	100	45	
April 20	103½	101½	45	
April 22	103	101	45	
April 23	102½	100	45	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, April 20)				
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.13			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.13			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.12			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	1.13			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1.13			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,350 bu., to arrive	1.13			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	1.13			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet, to arrive	1.12			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.11			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.10			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.12			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.10			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.12			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.12			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.11			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.10			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 300 bu., velvet, to arrive	1.11			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., velvet, to arrive	1.11			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., choice, velvet, to arrive	1.12			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., velvet, to arrive	1.12			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.10			
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.08			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08			
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.09			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08			
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.07			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.09			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.06			
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.07			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.08			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.04			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.06			
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	1.05			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.06			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.06			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.10			
No. 2 durum wheat, part car	1.05			
No. 3 yellow corn, part car	79½			
No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars	81			
No. 3 corn, 1 car	79			
No grade corn, 1 car	74			
No grade corn, 1 car	76			
No grade corn, 1 car	79			
Sample corn, 1 car	55½			
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	55			
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	55			
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	55			
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	55½			
No. 4 white oats, part car	55			
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	54			
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	54			
No. 3 oats, 1 car	52			
No grade oats, 1 car	53			
No grade oats, 1 car	52			
No grade oats, 1 car, seedy	46			
Mill oats, 1 car	55½			
Sample oats, 1 car, to arrive	91			
No. 2 rye, 2 cars, f.o.b.	91			
No. 2 rye, 3 cars, f.o.b.	91½			
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	90			

No. 2 rye, 1 car	90½
No. 2 rye, 1 car, to arrive	90
No. 2 rye, 4,100 bu., to arrive	90
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.23
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
Sample barley, part car	1.20
Sample barley, 4 cars	1.20
Sample barley, 1 car	1.10½
Sample barley, part car	1.10
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.15½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.14
No. 1 flax, 1 car, sample	2.13
No. 1 flax, part car	2.15
No. 1 flax, 200 bu., stored	2.14
No. 1 flax, 1,300 bu., settlement	2.14
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	2.09
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.08
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	2.07
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.03
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.03
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.05
No. 2 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.07
No grade flax, 1 car	1.80
No grade flax, 1 car, warm	1.75
No grade flax, 2 cars	1.90
No grade flax, part car	1.74
Screenings, 1 car	15.00
Screenings, 1 car	15.25
Screenings, 2 cars, f.o.b.	12.00
Screenings, 1 car	14.25
Screenings, 1 car, wheaty	24.50

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, April 20, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	104½c.	1.13
2 Nor. wheat	101½c.	1.11
3 Nor. wheat	97½c.	1.09
3 White oats	40 c.	55½c. to 56c.
Barley	50c. to 71c.	70c. to 81.30
Futures		
May wheat	105½	1.11
July wheat	106	1.12
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.40	\$8.75
Hogs, top	9.00	7.85
Sheep	6.50	8.50

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store Port William and Port Arthur, on April 19, was 16,403,661.50, as against 16,303,735.30 last week, and 11,200,031.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 506,970, last year 594,051. Amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	1,751.00	4,499.00
No. 1 Nor.	525,917.40	1,423,296.40
No. 2 Nor.	1,773,944.20	2,884,746.10
No. 3 Nor.	2,197,979.30	3,042,195.50
No. 4	2,712,929.50	1,420,383.20
No. 5	1,620,992.10	895,127.30
Other grades	7,570,147.20	1,529,782.30
	16,403,661.50	11,200,031.10

Stocks of Oats—

	1912	1911
No. 1 C.W.	33,903.22	217,726.22
No. 2 C.W.	813,683.13	4,231,847.14
No. 3 C.W.	375,457.22	529,500.22
Ex 1 Feed	951,868.00	
No. 1 Feed	813,358.10	
No. 2 Feed	278,030.01	
Mixed		5,422.02
Others	647,537.22	1,372,397.02

Barley	3,914,537.22	6,356,893.28
Flax	807,098.00	430,458.00
	1,097,415.00	376,570.00

	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912	429,805	7,550	31,330
1911	18,281	1,472	1,528

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, April 22.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 western oats, 55 to 56; to arrive, 55½. No. 3 oats, 53 to 54.

Duluth, April 22.—Cash oats closed 54½. Shipments 470,000, last year 294,000.

CANADIAN VISIBLE (Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	31,092,984	8,087,017	1,343,564
Last week	29,797,308	7,927,034	1,388,676
Last year	13,672,554	7,599,071	533,119
Ft. William	10,871,396	2,504,216	383,616
Pt. Arthur	5,534,265	1,410,321	423,535
Depot Harbor		31,185	
Meaford	24,777	4,339	
Midland, Tiffin	257,859	24,200	5,265
Collingwood	7,963		
Goderich	80,921	3,200	
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	26,236	17,000	
Pt. Colborne	8,009	2,400	
Kingston	13,487	5,012	
Prescott	11,000		
Montreal	16,313	325,697	86,125
Quebec	6,920	39,500	4,450
St. John, N.B.	436,538	17,947	5,000
Victoria Harbor	75,045		

In vessels Can.	17,360,720	4,405,017	907,991
term. harbors	5,436,264	82,000	
At Buffalo and Duluth	8,290,000	3,600,000	435,573
	31,092,984	8,087,017	1,343,564
At Midland and Tiffin there are 55,400 bushels U.S. oats in bond.			

Canadian visible supply of grain afloat in Canadian and American harbors and elevators April 19, 1912:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. Arthur	1,728,497	82,000	
Ft. William	3,707,767		
	5,436,264	82,000	
Duluth	8,290,000	3,600,000	170,000
Buffalo, store			265,573
	8,290,000	3,600,000	435,573

CANADIAN GRAIN AT DULUTH

Receipts of Canadian grain at Duluth for twenty-four hours ending noon, April 19, 1912:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Wheat	207,889		
Oats		92,309	
Barley		4,826	
Flax		9,349	
Shipments			230,344

BACKWARD IN THE SOUTH.

Minneapolis, April 22.—Tribune says: Sporadic reports of damage to the hard winter wheat states have of course added to the speculative excitement but the developments to date do not suggest more than the usual amount of winter killing.

The spring season is backward which can account for the unfavorable appearance of the fields, but it is now easy to arouse apprehension, and the course of the market will be quickly influenced by the developments in the great producing states of Kansas and Nebraska. In the northwest rains have interfered somewhat with the completion of seeding operations. In the northern half of the spring grain belt farmers are reported to be behind in their work, but there remains ample time for the maturing of the crops. While the information covering the area sown to wheat is too insufficient to say what the acreage will be for 1912, there is a general belief that the northwestern farmers will go more extensively into the course grains at the expense of the wheat production.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, April 22.—The strong American markets on Saturday caused shorts to cover here and opening values were unchanged to ½ higher, with the strength in May. Following the opening there was free liquidation and prices quickly declined ¾ to 1 on the reports of the early opening of the Dardanelles and a lack of support, a smaller enquiry for cargoes and parcels. The world's shipments for the week were large, with a good amount to the United Kingdom and a good increase on passage, and better reports are received from India. Manitoba spot wheat exhausted. Futures weak, closing as follows: May, \$1.16½; July, \$1.13½; October, \$1.10½.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, April 22.—John Rogers & Co. state that all cattle in the Birkenhead market were sold on Saturday and there was no approximate change in prices, both States and Canadian steers making from 15½ to 16 cents per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., April 22.—Cattle receipts, 22,000; market steady to strong. Beef, \$5.60 to \$8.75; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$8.10; western steers, \$5.60 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$4.30 to \$6.65; cows and heifers, \$2.65 to \$7.25; calves, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 65,000; market active and largely 15 cents lower. Light, \$7.40 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.45 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.85; rough, \$7.50 to \$7.80; pigs, \$4.75 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$7.80.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	(Week Ending April 20)	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1054	2011	6	
C.N.R.	136	732		
G.T.P.	3	224		
Total last week	1193	2967	6	
Total previous week	1177	3278	nil	
Total year ago	460	631	415	

Disposition

Butchers east	105
Stockers west	90
Local consumption	998

Cattle

There have been more good cattle on the market during the past week than in any previous week this season. The good stuff is bringing good prices, too, and one bunch of prime cattle weighing around 1300 pounds was sold at \$6.85 a cwt., which is the top price so far this season. The rest of the well finished steers have sold at from \$6.15 to \$6.50, with an occasional bunch realizing 10 cents a cwt. more. Choice heifers are also in good demand, and are bringing up to \$6.25. There was a liberal supply of cows, and the bulk of the choice ones have been selling at from \$5.00 to \$5.25, while a few have brought \$5.50. Medium cows \$4.00 to \$4.50; bull market draggy except for the best which brought from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Common bulls \$3.25 to \$3.75. The market for veal is good, choice calves being worth \$6.50 to \$7.00 a cwt., common and heavy calves \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs

Hogs are up another 25 cents a cwt., and choice stuff is now worth 9 cents fed and watered delivered Winnipeg. There has been quite a big supply coming in, but the packers need them and are cleaning up the market every day.

Sheep and Lambs

No sheep on sale this week.

Country Produce

Butter

Most of the butter supply of Winnipeg is still coming from the East, though the make in Manitoba and the West is increasing. Thirty cents is being paid for fancy dairy, 26 and 27 cents for No. 1, and 25 cents for good round lots. Dealers expect to buy cheaper next week.

Eggs

The demand for fresh eggs continues good, and the fresh gathered article from the Manitoba farm is welcomed on Winnipeg breakfast tables in preference to importations from the Southern States. Consequently prices are a little firmer, dealers paying 21 cents against 20½ last week.

Potatoes

The potato situation shows little change, the sufficiency or otherwise of the supply being still in doubt. A fair supply is coming into the city, and dealers are paying 75 cents on cars at Winnipeg for good tubers.

Milk and Cream

The price of sour cream, for butter making purposes, has been reduced from 35 to 32 cents per pound of butter fat. Sweet cream remains at 40 cents, and fresh milk \$1.80 per cwt.

Hay

Hay is steady at last week's prices, \$8.00 a ton for No. 1 wild, \$7.00 for No. 2, and \$13.00 for No. 1 Timothy. There is a plentiful supply of wild hay, but Timothy is somewhat scarce.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

MONTREAL, Que., April 22.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, West End Market, the receipts of live stock for the week ending April 20 were 1,200 cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, 3,050 hogs and 2,600 calves.

The offerings on the market this morning for sale, were 500 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs and 600 calves.

Owing to the continued small supplies of cattle coming forward the increasing scarcity of good to choice stock and the higher prices drovers have been forced to pay throughout the country, a much stronger feeling prevailed in the market this morning and prices scored a further advance of 35 to 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The attendance of buyers was fair and as they all wanted some beef the demand was fairly good, supplies were ample to fill immediate requirements, but this would not have been the case if all the packers had been in the market for their supplies but some of them went to Toronto at the latter end of last week and bought several carloads which they stated looked cheap today compared with the prices ruling on spot. A few full loads of steers weighing 1,025 to 1,050 pounds each sold at \$7.35 and in small lots as high as \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 pounds were realized. The demand for bulls was good and some choice ones sold at \$6.75 and the lower grades from that down to \$5.00. The trade on the whole was fairly active, but the butchers state that at the present prices they are paying for cattle and the prices they are retailing all cuts of beef at, it is impossible to make both ends meet, consequently, the indications are that if cattle goes any higher the consumer will be forced to pay more for their supplies in the near future. There was no further change in the condition of the market for live hogs this morning, the supply being ample to fill all requirements, but the feeling was strong and prices were fully maintained at the advance noted last Wednesday. The demand from packers was good and an active trade was done with sales of selected lots at 940 to 950 per 100 pounds weighed off cars.

A weaker feeling prevailed in the market for calves owing to the liberal supplies coming forward and prices ruled lower, but at the decline the demand was good as the consumption of veal is increasing considerably on account of the high prices for beef and pork.

The trade in sheep and lambs was very quiet owing to the small offerings. A few spring lambs sold at from \$3 to \$5 each.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., have purchased the drill factory of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Co., of Horicon, Wis. In the future these drills will be sold in Canadian territory by the John Deere Plow Co., of Winnipeg, Man.

The Titanic Disaster

Continued from Page 3

was seriously wrong, and the five others went down below again. I waited around for some time, and then decided to get some more clothes, but as I went down the stairway, I saw the water coming up and didn't go any further. I just followed the crowds into the boats."

The list of survivors contained the name of Elizabeth Mullen, a young Irish girl, but never a word of her younger sister Kate, who sailed with her, intending to go into service in Calgary. Friends were at the dock on Thursday night prepared to mourn with the elder girl, but to their great joy it was found that both had been saved, and they were as happy as two Irish girls could be under the circumstances, smiling radiantly and very thankful to be safe again on land.

Coming to Buy a Farm.

Bound for a little farm near Winnipeg, Mrs. Esther Hart with her five-year-old daughter landed from the dreary Carpathia, having left her husband to his death on the sinking Titanic.

"My husband and I started for Winnipeg to buy a farm," said the woman with a quivering smile that was more pathetic than weeping as she stood on the Cunard pier. "He sold all his property in London, and we left on the Titanic. After the accident happened my husband had a place in the boat but he gave it up to a woman who came along. He kissed me and the girl goodbye and said he would see us in New York. He expected to be saved by another ship soon, but I guess he won't come now."

And the woman turned away to join New York friends who would care for her.

Caring for Survivors

New York, N.Y., April 19.—The living cared for, the dead beyond recall, survivors of the Titanic disaster were able for the first time today to see in calmer retrospect Monday's tragedy of the North Atlantic, and from their more normal utterances there is slowly unfolding horror upon horror, the full story of how the great White Star liner, her band playing to the last, sank off the Grand Banks with more than 1,500 souls aboard. From the Countess of Rothes, now quartered luxuriously in a New York Hotel, to the six Chinese coolies who escaped by hiding under the lifeboat seats, all of the 745 have been provided with food and clothing, and some, immigrant and millionaire, are on their way home—to England, the continent, or distant parts of the United States and Canada. Many, however, and of these the hospitals shelter scores, still remain in New York.

Even after all that has now been told of the disaster, the death list remains approximate. Last night's total estimate was 1,595; today the White Star line issues a statement placing the toll at 1,635. Exactly how many died will never be known. It has been established officially, however, that the Titanic was travelling 21 knots when she struck the iceberg.

The Titanic's rate of speed, which was approximately 26½ land miles, was brought out today from the lips of J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile marine, and managing director of the White Star Line, a witness before the United States senate committee, which is investigating the disaster.

Ismay Speaks in Whispers

Nervous, but not in tears, as was Captain Rostrom, of the Carpathia, who followed him on the stand, Mr. Ismay told in whispers of his escape from the sinking liner, from the time he pushed away in a boat with the women until he found himself clad in his pyjamas, aboard the Carpathia. He was not sure in just what boat he left the Titanic, nor was he sure how long he remained on the liner after she struck. He added, however, that before he entered the lifeboat he had been told that there were no more women on the deck, and he denied that there had been any censoring of messages from the Carpathia. Other witnesses, including Captain Rostrom, bore him out in this, with the explanation that the lone wireless operator on the rescue ship, swamped with personal messages, was unable to send matter for the press.

No Blame on Captain Smith.

From Washington came the opinion of expert naval hydrographers that no

blame should attach to Captain Smith, because, as they contend, analysis of ocean charts has shown that the skipper, warned of the presence of icebergs, had steered the Titanic fully 60 miles southward from the regular course. In spite of this caution, the mass of ice was struck, and as a preventive of similar disasters the hydrographers' officers in New York issued tonight an order shifting the lanes of transatlantic liners 180 miles southward from the path which the Titanic followed.

Carpathia Departs.

After giving his testimony before the senate committee, Captain Rostrom, of the Carpathia, took charge of his ship, which departed late today for the Mediterranean. The vessel had been hurriedly renovated and cleared of the disorder caused by the presence of the Titanic survivors, and she left with cabins full. It is commented upon as a curious fact that, notwithstanding the Titanic disaster, there has as yet been little or no falling off in the volume of transatlantic travel. Captain Rostrom wept as he told today how the Carpathia had picked up the unfortunates set adrift from the Titanic, and before he left on his ship admiring passengers presented him with a loving cup.

The greatest problem confronting the committees appointed to provide for the survivors has been with the steerage passengers. Speaking no English in many cases, ignorant of their destinations, frightened, and without friends or relatives, their plight was acute until interpreters from the International Institute for Young Women, a branch of the S.Y.W.C.A., circulated among them today and apportioned them as befitted their nationality among the vast foreign quarter in New York. More than \$20,000 has already been subscribed for the sufferers, and a series of benefits to raise more money has been arranged.

Lost and Saved.

The following were given out on Sunday as the authentic figures of lost and saved:

LOST.	
First class	120
Second class	195
Third class	550
Officers and crew	730
Total	1595
SAVED	
First class	202
Second class	178
Third class	115
Crew	210
Total	705

Of the members of the crew saved, 4 were officers, 39 seamen, 96 stewards and 71 firemen.

Small Fruits for the West

Continued from Page 32

of these are "boomed" energetically as something better than older sorts, and find buyers at fancy prices. It rarely happens, however, that these new varieties are better than a score or more of well known sorts. In purchasing strawberry plants, the buyer should know that there are two classes of plants, known respectively as staminate, or bi-sexual, and pistillate, or imperfect flowered sorts. The staminate plants have perfect flowers, the male and female organs being combined in the one blossom. Varieties having perfect blossoms will produce fruit when planted alone. The varieties which produce only imperfect or pistillate blossoms (that is, blossoms having the female organs only) must not be planted alone or complete failure will be the result. These pistillate varieties should be planted along with a staminate sort, to ensure fertilization. They may be planted alternately in the same row, or in alternate rows. Sometimes two or three rows of pistillate are planted to one of staminate. The best pistillate sorts are generally regarded as more productive than the staminate plants, hence the desirability of planting more of them, with only a sufficient number of staminate plants to ensure fertilization. Where only one variety is planted it should, of course, be a staminate sort. In nursery catalogs staminate varieties are usually distinguished by the letter S (staminate) placed after the name of the variety, while pistillate sorts are distinguished by the letter P or I (imperfect).

It is further well to remark that different varieties of strawberries succeed

best on different soils. It is, therefore, advisable to try several varieties. About 100 to 200 plants would be sufficient for the home use of a small family, if good results were obtained from that number. We will only give a limited list of a few favorite varieties.

Crescent—Pistillate—A vigorous, healthy variety. Productive. Fruit fairly large, bright red, firm. Grown extensively as a market berry. Season early.

Warfield—An exceedingly productive pistillate sort. Healthy, strong grower. Fruit medium size, dark red, firm. A fine market variety. Season early.

Haverland—Another very productive pistillate sort. Fruit better flavor than Warfield, but not as firm, and, therefore, not as desirable for marketing. Plants healthy. Season later than preceding.

Bederwood—Perfect, strong, healthy plants. A variety that has been in favor for a considerable time, and used largely for planting with pistillate sorts.

Senator Dunlop—Vigorous and healthy, perfect variety. Fruit medium to large, firm. Good quality. Mid season.

Sharpless—An old, perfect flowering variety. Not as largely grown as formerly but one that seems well adapted to our soil and climate. Fruit very large, light red. Mid season. Other favorite varieties are: Enhance, S; Lovett, S; Splendid, S; Mary, S; Clyde, S; Sample, P; Gandy, S. The last is a good late variety.

GOOSEBERRIES

It will not be necessary to devote much space to the gooseberry, as nearly the same treatment recommended for the currant will apply to this fruit. The gooseberry belongs to the same family as the currant, and is subject to attack from the same insects. It is more subject to mildew than the currant. Instructions for planting and pruning are practically the same as for the currant.

In severe or exposed locations gooseberries will require more protection than is usually given to the currant. The best protection is a liberal covering with brush. Where there is plenty of snow an excellent cover will be formed by the banking of the snow in the brush. The plants are sometimes mounded up with earth, but it is troublesome to remove the earth in the spring. Many growers here have not succeeded well with gooseberries and have concluded that the plants are too tender for our climate. Others have done remarkably well, and have found them very profitable. Our own experience has been that the gooseberry is the most profitable crop we have grown. One year with another the plants have been exceedingly productive.

Mildew

This disease is first noticeable on the foliage, in the form of a white mould. A closer inspection will sometimes show that the fruit is also affected or discolored by a brownish mould. The leaves dry and drop off and the new growth of wood is sometimes destroyed. Crowding the plants induces mildew. Plenty of room and good cultivation are the best preventatives. Wet, undrained soil is also productive of this trouble. Where mildew has been troublesome spray early in the spring, even before the buds are fully opened, with flour of sulphur, about one ounce to the pail. Dissolve in hot water. This should be applied after every heavy rain. The early sprayings will prove much more effective than the later treatments, and should not be neglected on any account.

Species and Varieties

The only varieties of gooseberries which it is safe to plant freely in our prairie provinces belong to the species *Ribes hirtellum*. This species is a native of Canada and northern portions of the United States. The large European varieties are not suited to our climate.

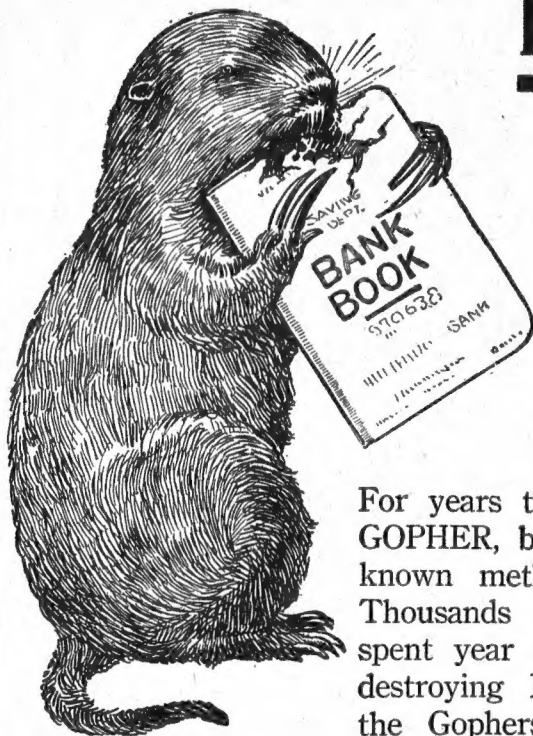
Houghton—This is decidedly the most satisfactory variety for this country. It is the hardest and most prolific sort. The fruit is of good quality, small to medium size, and of a reddish shade when ripe. If reasonable care is given in cultivating, pruning, etc., the fruit will usually be of very fair size, but if neglected, small fruit will be the result.

Smith's improved—Oblong, green berries larger than Houghton. Moderately productive. Good quality.

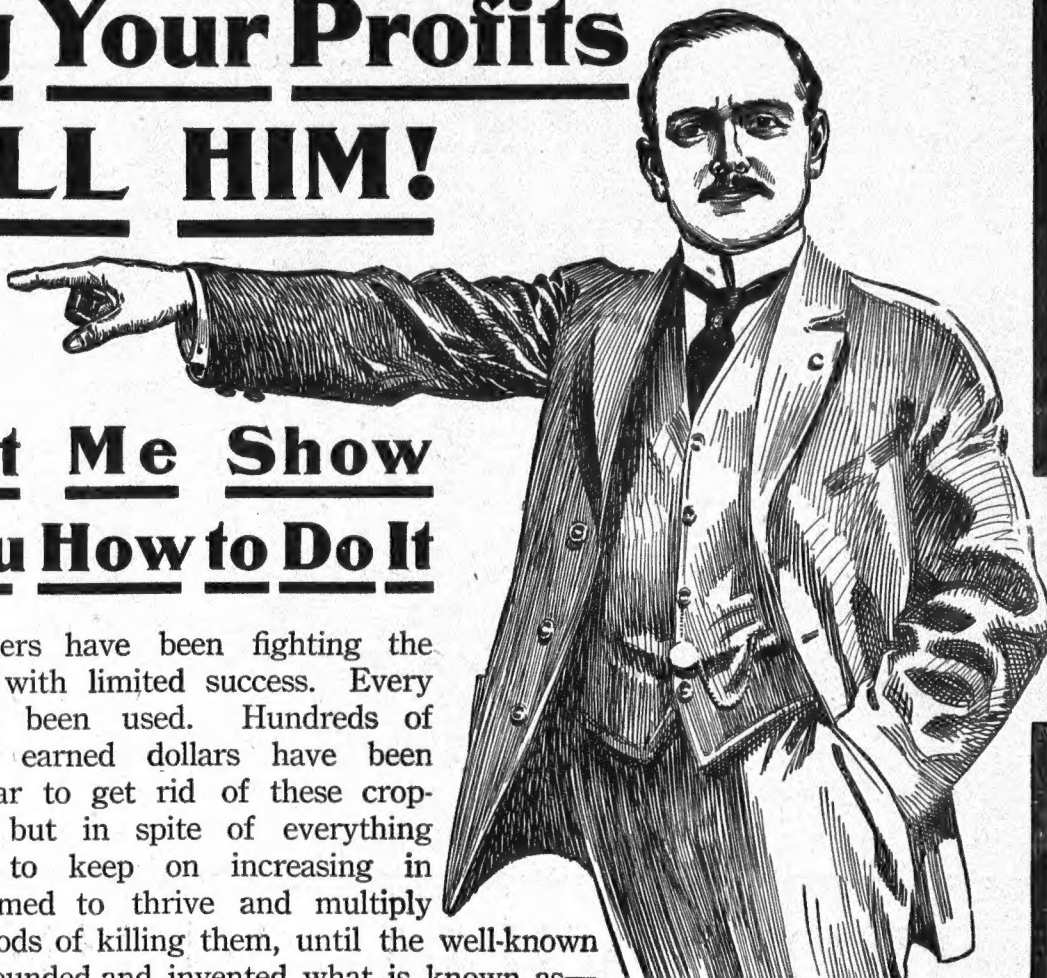
Downing—Larger fruit than the two varieties preceding, and not as tart flavor. Pale green color. Better for eating raw but not as good for preserving. Not as hardy as the preceding varieties.

Mr. Farmer! There Is the Fellow Who Is Eating Your Profits

KILL HIM!



Let Me Show You How to Do It



For years the farmers have been fighting the Gopher, but only with limited success. Every known method has been used. Hundreds of Thousands of hard earned dollars have been spent year after year to get rid of these crop-destroying PESTS, but in spite of everything the Gophers seem to keep on increasing in numbers. They seemed to thrive and multiply

on most of the past and worn out methods of killing them, until the well-known Chicago Chemist, Mr. F. A. Bolduan, compounded and invented what is known as—

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GREAT BEND
No. 405
Radisson, Sask., August 19th, 1911.
Bolduan Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Indian Head, Sask.
Gentlemen: I beg to state that I have found Bolduan's Poison Grain to be the most simple and satisfactory method of poisoning gophers I have struck. If poisoning gophers is a pleasure, it is an added pleasure to use your Poison Grain as they eat it with avidity and you see the results right there. The convenience of the preparation is a very commendable point, as one can take a few handfuls when walking around the fields and drop them wherever needed.
Yours truly, E. HINGLEY.

Bolduan's PATENTED PROCESS Poison Grain

High River, Alta., May 6th, 1911.
The Bolduan Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Gentlemen:— After a good trial I can say that Bolduan's Poison Grain is all that the packet calls for. It does the work better than any Poison we have used. The farmers in this township are more than pleased at getting Poison ready for use, and not having to mix it in the old way. I trust that all the local improvement districts will take the matter up another year as I consider it is the only way I have seen that gives such good results.
Yours respectfully,
JOHN A. MASSEY,
L. I. D. 9-W-4.

It's the most effective and deadly Gopher Poison known—it kills Gophers by the millions, they eat it on sight and it kills instantly. One Dollar package contains enough to poison 3,500 mounds, it is all ready to put out and easy to use, so every farmer should join in the fight and get rid of the enemy at once. **Resolve to kill the Gopher and sell your grain.** Just invest ONE DOLLAR, use according to directions and watch results.

Dead Gophers Everywhere

It kills more Gophers than any other Poison known. Thousands of Western Canadian farmers used and endorsed Bolduan's Grain. It is especially prepared under the strict supervision of Mr. F. A. Bolduan, the compounder and inventor, and every package is guaranteed to do just as represented, or back goes your money.

Look Out for Strychnine!

Don't take any chances or allow your family to take chances with home made strychnine preparations. It's dangerous, it won't do the work and it is more expensive.



R. M. and L. I. D. Secretaries and Councillors:

Write TODAY for special prices. We will explain in detail the wonders of Bolduan's Poison Grain and what we have accomplished. We will tell you how you can benefit by it. No obligation on your part. We want to prove to you that we can save the rate-payers in your district thousands of dollars this season.

Look for the Signature on Every Package

The fac simile signature of the inventor, which appears on every package and on the seals which close the top and bottom, is your protection. Look for it—insist on getting the genuine.

F. A. Bolduan

It Is a Rain and Snow Proof Poison

Bolduan's Poison Grain is perfectly safe. The Poison is "set" in the grain by a secret and patented process. Snow, ice, frost or rain will not hinder it from doing its deadly work. The poison is evenly and thoroughly distributed. Every kernel contains a full death dealing dose which does not lose its strength or deteriorate with age. Go to your nearest druggist and ask him to let you see a package of BOLDUAN'S POISON GRAIN, read the guarantee on the package, take it home and see the results it will have on your crop of Gophers. If your druggist hasn't got it, just fill out the attached coupon and we will see that you get a liberal Trial Package.

Liberal Sample FREE

We want to show you. We want to prove to you what Bolduan's Poison Grain means to you. We want to send you a liberal sample absolutely FREE. We want you to try it on your own farm. Convince yourself thoroughly before you buy. That is a fair proposition, isn't it? Don't send one cent. You don't need to risk any money. Just sign the coupon and get the liberal sample positively FREE. Do it right now. Mail it to

**The Bolduan Manufacturing
Company, Ltd.**

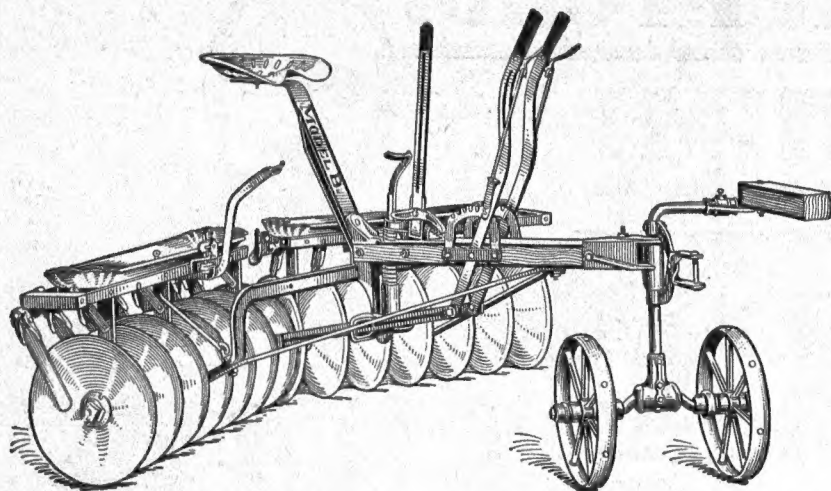
6044 River Street
Indian Head
Saskatchewan

Bolduan
Mfg. Co., Ltd.
6044 River St.
Indian Head, Sask.

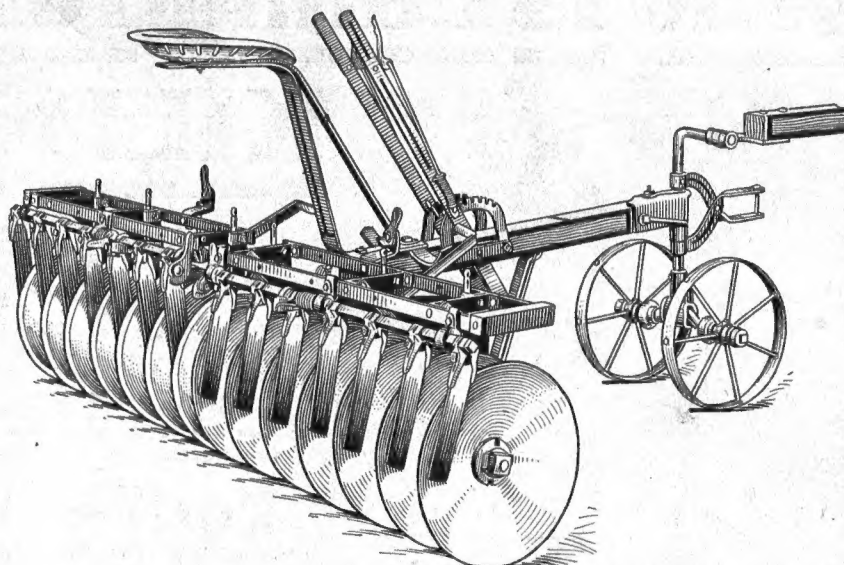
Gentlemen:— Please send me Free Sample of Bolduan's Poison Grain, postage prepaid also your booklet "On Gophers."

Name _____

Address _____

Furnished
With or**DISC HARROWS**Without
Tongue Truck**DEERE MODEL B DISC HARROW****It is the only Real Flexible Harrow**

Progressive farmers know how much more satisfactory our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverizing the soil evenly—without skipping rough places in the "middle"—because our Third Lever with Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars enables you to govern your discs. They can't push up in the centre, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges, always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction are: Easy, Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of Dust—Adjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc.

DEERE MODEL K DISC HARROW

A strong, substantial two-lever harrow, slightly lighter than Model "B," but having many of its points of superiority. The Frame is made from a single piece of heavy steel. The frame bars, crosstrees and braces are all steel, very securely riveted and bolted together.

The Scrapers are of the improved oscillating style, and can be easily removed or replaced. Hard Maple oil-soaked bearings are used on this harrow, Disc Blades are made of the very best quality steel, thoroughly polished and sharpened. Double Angling Levers on this harrow ensure a convenient machine for lapping lands and for hillside work.

Both of the above Styles of Disc Harrows are Excellent Tools to pull behind a John Deere Engine Gang

BROCKVILLE VEHICLES**THE WROUGHT
IRON LINE**

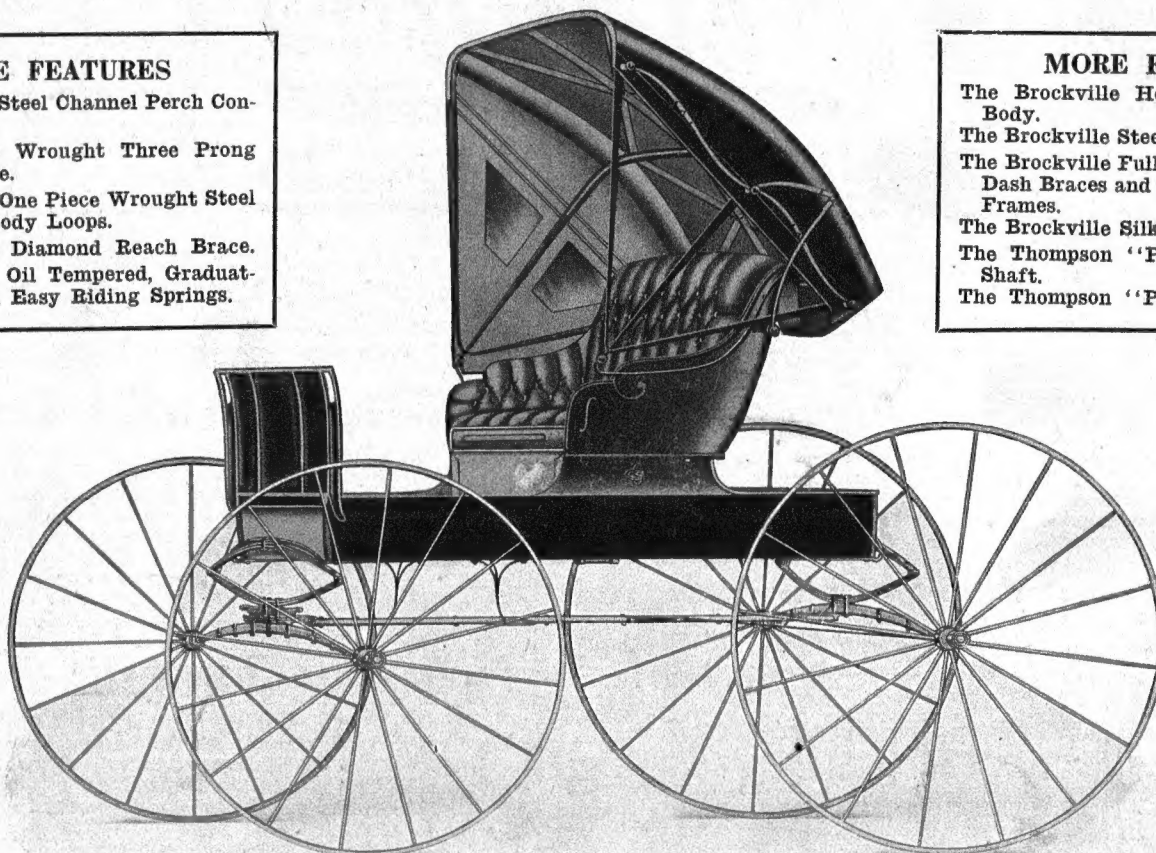
The Brockville Wrought Iron Line embodies more special features and strong points than any other line of Vehicle offered to the Canadian Farmer

SOME FEATURES

The Brockville Steel Channel Perch Construction.
The Brockville Wrought Three Prong 12-Inch Circle.
The Brockville One Piece Wrought Steel Continuous Body Loops.
The Brockville Diamond Reach Brace.
The Brockville Oil Tempered, Graduated Cast Steel Easy Riding Springs.

MORE FEATURES

The Brockville Heavy Panel Plugless Body.
The Brockville Steel Clamp Body Corner
The Brockville Full Padded Dashes with Dash Braces and Rails welded to Dash Frames.
The Brockville Silk Rubber Top Lining.
The Thompson "Patent" Truss Brace Shaft.
The Thompson "Patent" Safety Pole.



NO. 548 "BROCKVILLE AUTO SEAT AND TOP."

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